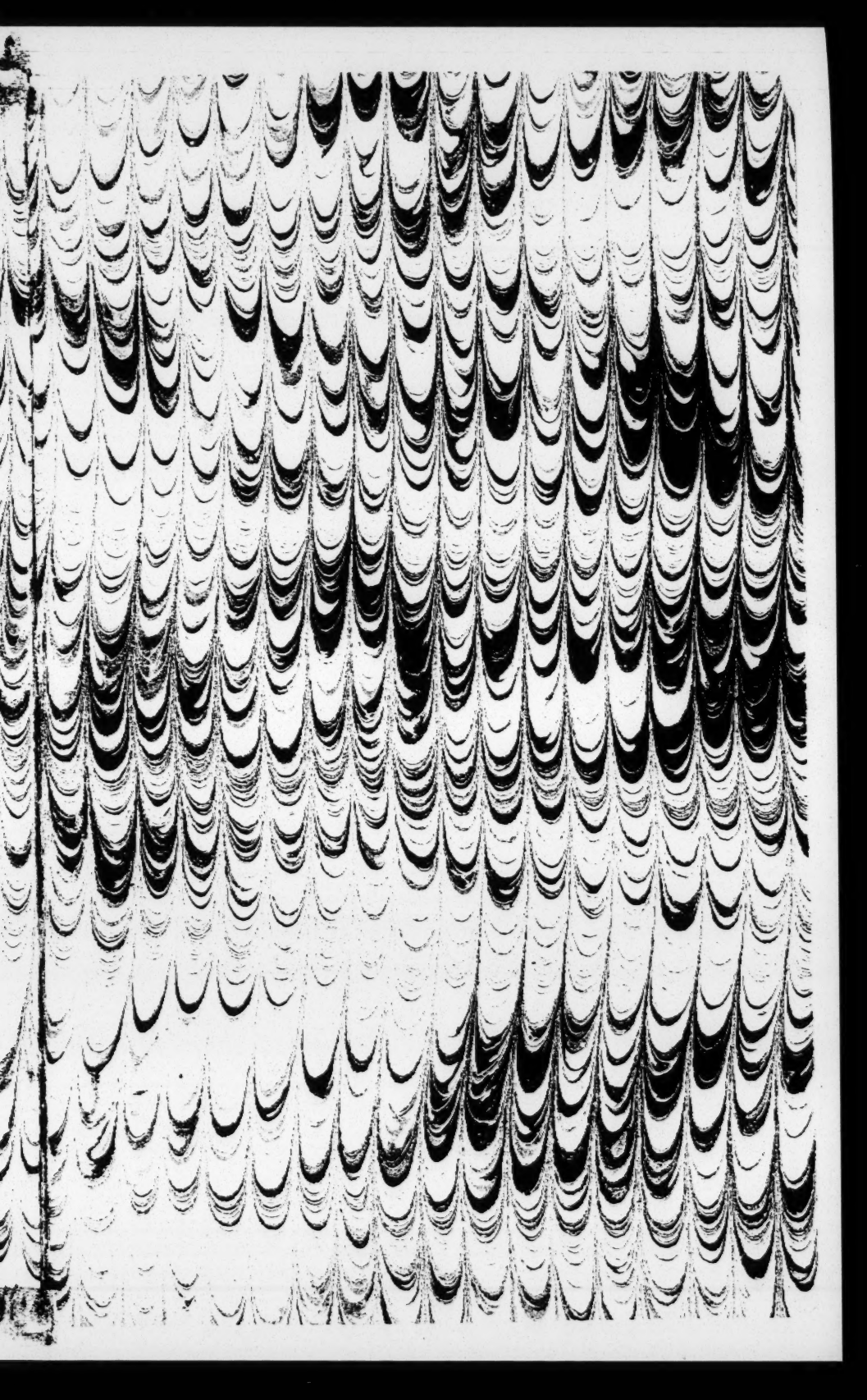

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Author

Carter, Matthew, fl.1660

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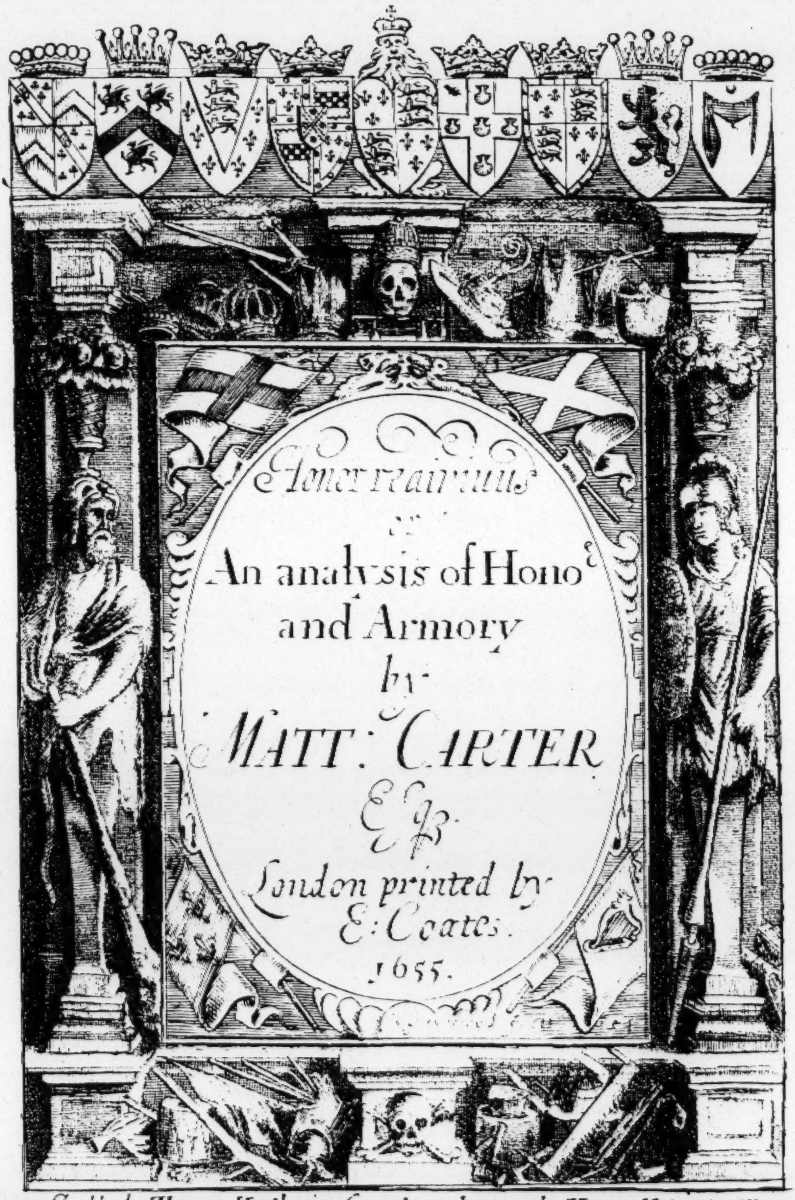

Sould by Thomas Heath in Couent garden and Henry Herringman at the Anchers on the lower side of the New-Exchange

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

VILLIAM L^d. Marquesse

AND

arl of *HERTFORD*,

Baron *SEYMOUR*

AND

BEAUCHAMP.

My LORD,

THat I have preferred so slender a Volume to Your Honorable atronage, is no more then

a the

the Subject of it (which is *Hi*
nor) erects; as Your Lor
ſhip is known of the firſt an
greateſt of thoſe that cha
lenge a concernment therein
yet not more eminent b
that of Your bloud, the
of the inward nobleneſſe o
Your Vertues, whereof th
World hath received un
matchable teſtimonies. The
reaſons as they oblige me to
this preſentment; ſo I can
not but hope will alſo plea
pardon for the trouble I
brings along with it: and
(that once obtained) I am
af-

aſſured of the preſervation of this imperfect Eſſay, under the powerful Protection of Your Lordſhips name: of the infinite Honorers whereof none is more ambitious to be known ſuch, then

My LORD

Your Honors moſt

humbly devoted

Matt. Carter.

TO THE READER.

READER,

THE *unhappy causes of the present neglect of this most noble knowledge, are of so high nature, as will not endure to be named: the ill consequents (in the imminent degeneratenesse of this Age) so manifest, that they need not. In this declining condition of Honor, nothing is more requisite then the means of its preservation; amongst which this being one, and*

that not inconſiderable, gave me occaſion of buſying my ſelf in this deſign.

Such books as have been already publiſht, by perſons eminent in this kinde, are of large bulk, and ſome of them too tedious to the moſt ingenuous Student. The more they comprehend, the leſſe apt for memory; eſpecially when enlarged with tedious impertinencies: and doubtleſſe more difficulty for the apprehenſion of every Reader; to which, Method *(that is moſt diſcernible in brevity) is the moſt excellent help. That which I have herein followed, is to treat firſt of the degrees of* Honor, *and then of* Armory; *and that although concisely, yet I hope ſo clearly, and fully, that any perſon of ordinary capacity may hereby be able to*

blazo

blazon a Coat of the greatest difficulty; the only care being in observing the terms given to things borne, and the manner of posture, and position. Some errors have escaped both the Presse, and the Graver, which the Reader may at his leisure rectifie by the Errata *at the end; so let him peruse seriously, and censure modestly; and then I shall wish him farewell.*

Of Honor in generall, and of its particular divisions.

THe Heraulds of former ages have many of them not onely divided the nobler sort of men into severall degrees, but distinguished likewise the inferior rank into foure forms: But (as in some other things) in that also I shall forbear to follow their method; as not altogether so pertinent to the intentions of this compilement. It is but an easie caution in me, when I know not how few I shall ingratiate by my best demerits, not to stumble into the hazzard of disgusting many by a rash enterprize in a weak indeavour; considering especially the present temper of the world.

The great and wise Disposer of all Entities hath contrived every thing into such a method, as in every particle of the creation is discovered a most excellent harmony; in which that of the degrees and honorary distinctions is as admirable as any; and this is the intended scope of this discourse. Some he hath created to honor, and some to dishonor; setting a difference and

variety in all things, that by a rule of contrariet they might the better display themselves. Som men he hath richly adorn'd with excellency and elevated them with the sublimary glori of Honor. Nobility and greatnesse; and o thers again (in the same light they shine) hath b obscured with contraries of meannesse, ignobi lity and indigency. Of the latter I shall on say, that for them to spurne at the more hon rable, because themselves are debased to an in feriority, is to kick dirt in the face of that inf nitely just and wise God of our creation; th first being the intended concernment; I fo beare any farther discourse of the latter.

Fern *Glo. Gen. p.4.* Nobility (saith Sir *Iohn Ferne*) is thus def ned; *Vir nobilis idem est, quod notus ac per omn um ora vulgatus*, a Gentleman, or Noblemau he which is knowne, and through the heroic virtues of his life talked of in every mu mouth. In short, amongst all men it is defin a certaine eminence of some above the rest.

This is by the same Author distinguished in three *species*, Nobility supernaturall, Nobili naturall, and Nobility civil or politicall.

Seg. *Hon. mil. & civ. l.4.c.5* Sepernaturall, as in the heavenly Hierarchi or sacred Principalities; and that there are o ders and degrees amongst them, we must b lieve, or renounce our Christianity; but I leav the further discovery therof (as too sublime) more mature and deliberate contemplations.

The second is *Nobilitas phisica*, or natural Nobility; consisting in the great variety of n turall creatures, obvious to our humane sens

As for example, among the Planets the Sun is the most noble; among the Elements Fire; among the Plants the Cædar, among Flowers the Rose, of Metals Gold, of Jems the Diamond, of Fish the Dolphin, of Birds the Eagle; of Beasts the Lion; and amongst men the King.

The last is Nobility civill or politicall, which only relates to mankind; and though some have distinguished the generality of a Common-wealth into two divisions only, the noble and ignoble; the Gentry and Commonalty; yet either part are againe subdivided according to the policy of civill government, as well as the providence of divine ordination.

When first this distinction came amongst us, is by some thought uncertaine, but for my part not; for doubtlesse it hath been continued from the first increase of mankind in the world, for if there were Kings and Governours, certainly other distinctions, (virtue being still admired) and honoured, and some signall put upon it, and *Dignitas & Nobilitas idem sunt*, dignity or preferment to power is that which makes a man noble. Bartol. *de Dig. l.* 12

And that there were Kings long before the Floud, as Mr. *Selden* (that excellent Master of Antiquity) is of opinion; is evident by those words he inserts, which signifie that *Adam* after the propagation of mankind was esteemed not only the Father, but Governor in a kind of royall, or monarchicall power during his life; and *Seth* his Son succeeded him in the like. Seld. *Tit. of Ho. c.* 1. *p.* 4.

The Jewes called such as were in the state *Nobiles*, among them *Beni Ish*, or *filii viri*, the Sons of great men, and the Sons of men common rank they termed Sons of men, *filii hominis*.

Drus. observat. lib. 3. c. 19.

And the Scripture in many places distinguishes men thus, as in that of the Psalms: well the Sons of great men, as of men of common rank, both rich and poor together; and this distinction of men hath descended to us with so much severity, that our Saviour himself gave example in his Practice and Rule, in the charge he left us for it, in these words, *Speak not evil of dignities*, and many other the Fathers and the Civil Law hath formerly been so severe in the preserving this distinction, that gentlemen noble were prohibited the marrying with the ungentle or ignoble; as the ignoble were debarred from any honour or dignity, to hinder the evil of introducing mungrill and mechanick dispositions in the Common-wealth, and consequently such impostumated humors and commonly the off-spring thereof, even among the greatest Nobility.

Psa. 49. 2.

Fern. l. gen. p. 9.

The law commanded, that in case a Guardian being a person of Honor, having the tuition of a child under age, and should marry him to the daughter of an ignoble person, it was an injury done to the whole Family, and a penalty should be inflicted upon the Guardian; the reason, that though the husband cannot be ennobled by his Wife, yet the issue of that Male is debased to a mungrell; and *primogenitus est totius genitus*

quasi splendor & gloria; and the glory of children are their parents. *Pro.* 17. 6

Civill Nobility is an excellency of dignity, and fame placed in any Nation, People, or Blood, through the virtues there shewed forth, to the profit of that Common-wealth, as Sir *Iohn Ferne* defines it. Fern *p.* 13

This he divides into three sorts, of Nations, Cities, and Families.

These last are by the Greeks termed εὐγενεῖς, in Latine *Nobiles*, *Ingenui*, and *Generosi*, in French *Nobles*, in the Empire Erlomen, among the Spaniards *Hiidalgo*, and *Gentilhome*, or *Gentilhombre*; and in the old Saxon Adel. Fern, Selden *p.* 856.

Aristotle maketh four kinds of civil Nobility, *viz. Divitiarum*, *Generis*, *Virtutis*, & *Disciplinæ*. Aristot. *l.* 4. *de pol.*

Cicero atributes the crown of generosity to the virtuous, and therefore is understood to allow of no other Nobility; and *Diogenes* was so cynicall as to term nobleness of blood a vail of lewdness, a cloak of sloth, and a vizzard of cowardice; and what would he have said had he liv'd in our age? Fer. *p.* 14.

But to lay by these, and many other divisions, the Philosophy of latter times have refined civil Nobility into a triple division.

The first by blood, the second by merit, the third by blood and merit; which last without doubt must receive the estimation of the most honorable. See Sir *Iohn Ferne* and Mr. *Segar* in his Honor Military and Civil; and also by place in the Commonwealth. And *Bartholus*, Segar. *l.* 4. *p.* 216.

Bart. l. 1. cap. de dig. 12. In the Court, his words are, *Omnes famulantes principi sunt in dignitate, & ideo nobiles, cum dignitas & nobilitas idem sunt.*

Nobility of blood, saith Sir *John Ferne*, is Nobility drawn from the first house and continued through the virtues of those succeeding which the Laws and Customes of Nations have permitted the progeny and kindred to challenge as their Inheritance, though for no excellency in themselves that enjoy it. And this is the Nobility which *Boetius* takes notice of, when he saith, *Nobilitas est quadam laus proveniens de merito parentum.*

Beg. p. 227

Now as Nobility by blood and merit, is justly esteemed the most honorable, so certainly this the least; the glory they shine in, being but the reflection of their Ancestors, and not their own proper *rayes.*

Ibid.

Neither are dignities and discents of blood enough to ennoble us, for whatsoever is not within us cannot be justly called ours, but rather the graces and goods of fortune. *Gratia & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi, vix ea nostra voco.*

And certainly the honour atchieved by an Ancestor lives in his Family as his, and to the memory of his virtues, and example for their which ought doubly to oblige them to care first in keeping that tenderly, which their Ancestors purchased so difficultly; and to shew themselves the true Heirs of such noble Spirits in their due imitations of those renowned virtues.

Therefore it is but vain for a man to boast that he can derive the foundation of his honour from the renowned catalogue of worthy ancestors, and himself degenerate from their heroical virtues; for at the best they blaze but anothers honour and their own shame; and may quickly be answered as *Hermodius* was by *Iphicrates* (who upbraided him with the stain of son to a base parricide) my house taketh beginning in mee; but thine taketh end in thy self. Fern. p. 1.

And our Nation hath produced too many that deserve the saying of *Licurgus*, whose Soldiers bragged much of the Nobility of *Hercules* being derived to them; he told them *Hercules* Nobility would avail them nothing, except they did those things whereby *Hercules* became noble.

The second is, nobleness of proper virtue, atchieved by merit; which is certainly to be esteemed above the other; for a Countreys safety dependeth upon the wisdom, counsel, and courage of the virtuous; when the vain boastings of an authentick stock where virtues fail, do add nothing to the relief of a Commonwealth in time of need. *Nobl. by merit.*

The Romans attired their Knights with a ring for faithfulness, a buckle for stedfastnesse, and a bracelet for industry, as signes of virtue; not of sloth, the appropriated priviledge of succeeding Nobility.

And in all Nobility, *Author & princeps à quo primum ista nobilitatis insignia profecta sunt, &*

homo novus fuit : the first atchiever in any stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit; Sir *John Ferne*. And all men will judge him that was the original of a family more honorable then him that succeeded him two or three descents, not adding to that honour by any merit of his own.

Nobility mixt, Sir J. Ferne.

Now these two qualities meeting in one man is it that maketh the perfect Gentleman; and such a man ought to be preferred before all others in the receiving of dignity, office, or rule in the Common-wealth.

Wherefore by the Laws of Armes anciently these seven circumstances were regarded in the choice of a Captain or Leader; his age, his virtues, his faith or allegiance, his knowledge in martial discipline, his authority, his good fortune, and lastly, his blood and Gentrie.

And anciently none were admitted into the Inns of Court, but who were Gentlemen of blood, be their merits what ever; as the Foundations of some of them do yet shew.

Therefore it is the best Patrimony a Father can leave his Son, to bequeath him the glory of his merits, with the state of Gentility, and the best honour the Son can do to the deceased parent, is to continue his name in that estate which his Ancestors left him, and by imitating the virtues that obtained it, to preserve it without a stain.

Which consideration hath been the occasion to stir up many generous spirits to a noble contention, and commendable emulation, to ex-

alt the worthineſs of their Families fame.

What thoſe virtues are that muſt thus ennoble men, Sir *John Ferne* hath taken too much care, I think, in demonſtrating;for whoſe ſake I ſhall take as little; firſt, he tels you of all the Cardinal virtues, and then what they are; which I am ſo confident as to believe, every man underſtands, that knows any thing;but I ſhall take up this concluſion;asthat from them,as a true fountain, theſe rivers muſt flow; for there is ſuch a connexion and chain of affinity in theſe virtues, that none may be ſevered from the reſt, and that man be truly ſaid to be vertuous; though, like as the body is conſerved by the nouriſhment of the four Elements or Complections, ſo that the extinguiſhment of any one of them is deſtruction to the body; yet the conſtitution of that body is generally termed from the predominacy of ſome of them that is moſt eminent in him. So the virtues of a man may be eſteemed from the particular diſcovery of ſome one more eminent. But if we will make any difference in the merits of Atchievement,it may be beſt done in ſhort, by taking notice only of Prudence and Fortitude, from whence that generall opinion of the world, that merit was only by the Pike or Pen, is derived.

And though it hath ever been a diſpute, to which of theſe the precedency ſhould be allowed, yet I think a little reaſon will decide it; for though there hath been ſo much of honor allowed in all Ages to Prudence, yet we ever found

found the first succession of honor was from the atchievements of Fortitude; as in the example of the *Roman* Statues; and at this day the publike example of the Shield, whereon all both Civil and Military, do illustrate their atchievements, which should be enough to end that controversie; though some have been very violent in a dispute to prefer the Doctor to be before the Knight.

To obtain estate of Gentility by learning, and discovering the secrets of heaven, is very honorable certainly; but to atchieve it by service in his Soveraigns Wars, the defence of the Church, King and Country, is of all most excellent and worthy: In which case, War is permitted by the Law of God, taught us by the Law of Nature, and commanded by the Laws of all Nations.

Segar *l.4. c.15.* Sir *Wil. Segar*, when he speaketh of the Nobility, allowed to Prudence, disposeth it in the second Place: And Sir *John Ferne*, speaking of Learning, gives it the same, only of all under that *genus* when the degree of the Doctor of Divinity differenceth; he saith it excelleth all other degrees in Learning, in four respects: first, the excellency of the subject it treateth of; secondly, for the dignity of the matter, treating of things beyond reason, of Phylosophy, or the reach of Humane Wisdom: thirdly, the excellency of the end whereunto it is ordained: lastly, the worthiness of the Authors authority, receiving it not from mortal men, as all other Sciences, but from the Spirit of God.

Now

Now a man may be enobled by Letters Patent from his Prince; though he have not the Superior titles added: as by the example of *Jo. de Kingston*, who was by Patent from K. *Rich.* the second received into the State of a Gentleman, as you may see at large in Mr. *Seldens* Titles of Honor. Seld. *tit: of ho. c.8.* p. 853. p.832.

As also in another example of *Hen.6.* who by the word *Nobiltiamus*, creates *Bernard Axgenin* a *Burdelois*, a Gentleman: and a latter of K. *James* to a *Hollander*. Rot. *Vasco* 24.Hen 6. M.7.N.3.

Which examples makes him divide honor into *nativa* and *dativa*.

There were *Codicilli honorarii* in the Empire, by which men were entitled to the Honours of Nobles.

And there have been Edicts made in *France* for the like enobling of Gentry, the form whereof, Mr. *Seldens* Book sets forth at large. Sel. p.870.

There is a whole title, *De honorariis codicilliis* in *Theodosius* his *Code*, and some Laws concerning them, as ancient as *Constantine*. C. Theod. l.6.tit.21. l.1.

There is another kinde of Nobility, and that is called, *Nobilitas adoptiva*, a gentility arising from adoption; when a Gentleman of Blood and Coat-armour, for some special affection (though neither allyed to his Blood, or a Gentleman otherways) adopteth a Stranger to be his son, and constituteth him to succeed, as well in his estate of Gentry, as to his Name and Possession. Sir Jo. Ferne.

An example of the like, also of great Antiquity, in *Salustius Tiberius*, *à Coronetto his formulari*, Form. l.3. p. 382. Edi. Rom. 1621.

mulari, where the greatest part of a Gentle Family assembling, do by consent adopt a stranger that hath well deserved of them to be of their Family, as if he were descended of a Male from among them, creating him a Gentleman, to be reputed *De domo & agnatione ipsorum*; and granted him also their Arms, and limited the whole honour to him, and the Heirs of his body.

But this creation cannot make him a Gentleman by Birth, as it is in *Spain* a proverb, *The King cannot make an Hidalgo*: he may be *nobilis*, but not *generosus*; which Mr. *Selden* defines to be *qui bono genere ortus, non degenerat*, which the Dutch have the word Wellgeboyne for, which is well born in *English*.

Seld. *tit. of hon. c.* 8. *p.* 858.

But this word *generosus*, hath been in use amongst us, but since the time of *Hen.* 8. since when it hath been constantly used for a Gentleman of what sort soever, if he had no title above it: the word Gentleman being before generally used in the like nature in Writs, Pleadings and the like, though they were Latine.

This word Gentleman, first rise from the word *gens*, or *gentes*, which the Christians in the Primitive time used for all such as were neither *Jews* nor *Christians*; which our *English* Translators turn *Gentiles*; as the *French Payens*, for Pagans; the Dutch, *Heyden* or *Heydenen*, for Heathen.

So afterward, the same word and *Gentiles* was used in the Empire, for all such as were not *Cives Romani*, or Provincials.

But

But it is more reasonably resolved, that the word Gentleman is derived from this origination.

That the Northern Nations, framing their words out of *Latine* to make up their Provincial or *Roman* Tongues, so esteemed the word *Gentilis*, by which they found themselves stiled in the Latine, that they now made it in those tongues a distinction or note of honor, for such of them as were of more eminent quality; ambitious it seems to be honored with that very name, with which the *Romans* had before in scorn expressed them; by which means *Gentilhommes* became generally a word amongst the Provincials for *Nobiles*. Seld. *tit. of hon. pag.* 862. *p.* 864.

So that from the word *Gentilhomme*, or *Gentilhombre*, (which we received from the *French*, for till the *Normans* we had it not) we made out this word Gentleman, which was before called *Ædel*. *Ibid. p.* 865.

This *Nobilis* or Gentleman (as before we finde) is a general denomination for all that come under the notions of honor (for indeed it is our vulgar *genus*, for those also that are distinguished by higher titles) but to those that are not more properly, the *Species* whereof I shall a little further look into.

Of the Doctor of Divinity I spake before; the next is the Doctor of Law, which hath also held a dispute of precedency with the Knight, but to less purpose then the other; the same reason that held in the *major*, must of necessity in the *minor*: Besides, admit the great benefit

and

and necessity of Laws in a Commonweal for the preserving of peace; yet we must acknowledge, that the peace which produced those Laws was the effect of the sword; and neither is Peace able to protect those Laws, nor those Laws Peace, without the assistance of Military Authority.

Sir John Fern, p. 37 And so necessary is the profession of Armes, that no Commonwealth, no City, no publike Society can subsist without it.

Aristotle, when he speaketh of the constitution of a well-govern'd City, in the first place calleth Souldiers the true Citizens, and at the same time saith, *Ea Respublica tyrannidem sapiens quæ fortes & sapientes minimè honorat.*

Plato in the Institution of his Commonwealth appoints one sort of men (far more excellent then the rest) whose office should be the taking up of Armes for the defence of the other Citizens, to which he allowed many priviledges; and that they should be more honorable then any other state of people. Sir *John Ferne* determines thus: *In artibus militaribus vel in actu indifferenti, datâ paritate, Militum & Doctorum* &c. *semper præfertur Equestris Miles Doctori, & sic de singulis, de gradu in gradum.*

Ibid. p. 36.

And the same Author understands this rule to extend also to the Serjeant at Law, as to the Doctor at Law.

Neither can I any way derogate in other respects from the honor due to a Doctor at Law; for they are to be preferred in the second place be-

below a Knight, that is, next the Doctor of Divinity, out of the respect due to the Law it self; and what respect hath alwayes been given to it, you may see by these of the Fathers; *Quid enim sunt regna, nisi latrocinia à remota Justitia quæ est legum effectus?* Aug. *de Civ. Dei. lib.* 4. *c.* 4.

And again, *Justitia regentis est utilior, quam fertilitas temporis, solatium pauperum, hæreditas filiorum, & sibimetipsi, spes futuræ beatitudinis.* Cypr. *lib. de* 12. *abusionibus.* This Doctor as well as the Doctor of Divinity hath for his honor many Ceremonies and tokens of honor appropriated to his creation or commencement.

As first, a Book in token of his Learning: secondly, a habit which is called, *Biretum, quasi bis rectum*: thirdly, A ring to shew how he is espoused to Philosophie and Science. Fourthly, In token he is a Doctor he must sit in a Chair, which hath been thus described: It ought to be four square, in the forepart should be painted a Youngman of great strength, noting labor and love, to work and to finish; on the hinder part two Virgins, called Care and Vigilancy; on the right side, a Youngman well girded, carrying in his arms things of small value, to signific the mean estate of wealth; and on the left, a man running away to shew that the study of Science requires a voluntary exile from all relations. The fifth Ensigne is a girdle about his loyns, with these words, Take this Girdle, and gird thy loyns with a bond of Faith, so that thy body may be adorned with all Virtues, that thou mayst seem before God and man perfect in thy degree. Sir Jo. Ferne.

Lastly,

Ibid. Lastly a kisse, with these words; take the ki of peace, in token thou shalt ever seeke preserve the bonds of concord in thy faculty.

The next place amongst these honours is d to the Doctor of Physick which being the ve perfection of naturall Philosophy; and fro the necessity of it in a Commonwealth, is allow ed the name of liberall, and not mechanic

Poetrie. Science.

To this profession also is admitted the bea ing of Armes: but in that case the Herau ought alwayes to be carefull to have regard the designment to the profession.

Which bearing of Armes is the signall bad of all Honour as in its due place shall be forth:

Neither are the rest of the liberall Scienc debarred from the like priveledges, accordin to the excellency of the professors. To whi are adjoyned Poetry, which among ancien hath been honoured with the stile of Sacred and Poets called Prophets by the tile of *Vate*

Ibid. S. *Augustine* gave them this character, *Po Theologi dicti fuerunt, cùm de diis immortalib multa scriberent, quales Orpheus, Musæus, Linus.*

How they have been honoured of Princes evident in every Chronologie; amongst whi that of *Alexander* is most notable: Wi *Homer* will I sleepe, with honour will I wak *Homer* is a fit companion for *Alexander*. Th ensigne usually given to a Poet *Laureat* is th Swan, signifying pureness of stile, the bird

Venus, and consecrated to the Muses, and sometimes a *Pegasus*, as to *Michael Drayton*: See his tombe in *Westminster*.

To this I must joyn, and indeed should give the precedency to that sister Art of Painting, then which none hath received more honour in the world, though too Mechanically slighted amongst us; which hath been the reason we have not arrived to that excellency that some other Kingdomes have done in it; for encouragement is the true spurre to perfection. *Painting.*

This hath beene for its sublimity reckoned with much honour among the liberall Sciences by many Princes; nay *Pliny* calls it plainly a liberall art whose reasons not his own onely, but modern times have approved, & much reason there is to give it that honour, since its performance is by the exact engagement of Geometry, Arithmetick, Perspective, and indeed all points & *species* of naturall Philosophy, besides the remembrance of the great estimation it was in amongst the Grecians, whose Kings were proud of them in professing the Art. *Vid.* Paul Lomazzo p.14.

And then the law amongst the Romans that no man should undertake it but such as were Gentlemen; because the braine of a clowne must be too durty, and muddy to arrive at excellency in it, they were also to be of estate; that the labouring for a lively-hood, might not rak them off from industrious study for perfection.

Other examples that Princes have given of their delight in it, is declared in the Ingenuity of *Francis* and *Emanuel* Kings of *France*; and

 many

many *Germane* Princes since. Under which *genus* I wish the Ingenuity of our Nations like as others, would also comprize that *species* of graving, an art too noble to be so much slighted as it is amongst ingenuous men. History also being esteemed a witnesse of time, a light of truth, a mistris of life, and a messenger of antiquity deserves from its countrey the grateful return and reward of its merits.

History.

Sir John Ferne.

In generall if any person be advanced by lawfull commission of his Prince to any office dignity, or publique administration, be it either ecclesiasticall, imlitary, or civill; so that the said Office comprehends in it, *dignitatem*, or *dignitatis titulum*, he ought to be matriculated into the ranke of Gentility.

In the State are Ecclesiasticall, Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops; all which by custome of the Realme, and Royall grant of famous Princes, are invested Barons, and admitted to the high Court of Parliament: but more of that in its due place:

Also are admitted to the state of Gentility Vicars Generals, Guardians of Spritualties, Deanes of Cathedralls, Arch-Deacons (called *Oculi Episcopi*) Chancellours, Treasurers, and Chauntors in every Episcopall Sea, so Sir John *Ferne*: as also Doctors, Provosts, Deanes, and Governours of all Collegiate Assemblies.

In the Military or Marshall Government, the high Constable, Lieutenant-General, Marshall, Admiral, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Treasurer of the Army, Guardians of Fron-

Ibid.

tiers

tiers, the Master of the Horsemen, or grand Esquire, the Master of Artillery, the Colonel, Serjeant-Major, Captain and Provost; and indeed all that receive Commission from their Prince.

In the civill or politicall estate; the Chancellour, President, Treasurer, Judges, Justices, Chief-officers of the Pallace Royall, Secretaries of State, Mayors, Provosts, and Baylifs of encorporate Cities and Towns.

And since from the seat of Royalty and Majesty, all honours do flow, it is no reason this fountain should by any restriction be limited, neither is it; for as before in the discourse of Gentility by Patent it is signified, so there is another sort of Gentility, made by the Prince, which as it is by Patent, ought to have taken place there; but being by purchase only and not of merit is esteemed of all the most inferior, and therefore to be set in the lowest degree.

The King, saith Sir *Iohn Ferne*, may also create a Gentleman, and give him Coat-Armour to beare, although he be unworthy of the same, but saith he againe, *est hac quadam fucata Nobilitas & non vera nec essentialis*, it is but a counterfeit Nobility, so that this Gentility brings the purchaser littlemore then the shadow of Honour to shroud him from the name of Plebeian, and these Gentlemen by the strictnesse of the Lawes of Honour, are excluded from the priviledges of Gentility.

Sir John Ferne. p. 61.

Ibid.

Then saith Sir *Wil. Segar*, a simple subject being made a Gentleman, by the Princes grant, and does not exercise the qualities beseeming

that dignity, ought to be deprived of his title.

This consideration made *Sigismond* the Emperour answer one soliciting for such honour; I can, saidhe, make thee rich, or exempted with priviledges; But without virtue or Noble desert, it lieth not in *Cæsars* power to make a Gentleman.

And the retort of a Gentleman to a Knight, (which my selfe knew) was not amisse, being to the same purpose, who said it was more honour to be a Gentleman and no Knight, then to be a Knight and no Gentleman, the Knight being then a Knight meerly by purchase, without any desert at all in him, too many whereof are coucht in our Nation.

Privileges due to Gentility.

NOw since others as Sir *Jo. Ferne*, and Sir *Wil. Segar* have been so punctuall in discoursing the priviledges due to Gentility, I cannot but touch upon it a little before I passe to the next degree of Noblenesse, which is the Esquire.

The priviledges as they have laid them downe are these.

1. *Pro honore sustinendo*, if a Churl, *alias* Pesant do detract from the Honour of a Gentleman, he hath a remedy in law, *actione iniuriarum*; but if by one Gentleman to another, anciently combate was allowed.

2. *In crimes* of equall constitution a Gentleman

man shall be punished with more favour then a common person; provided the crime be not Heresy; Treason, or excessive contumacy.

3. The many observances and ceremonious respects that a Gentleman is and ought to be Honoured with by the ungentle.

4. In giving evidence a Gentlemans attestestation is to precede a Clonwes. Bart. *in l. de testib.*

5. In election of Magistrats, and Officers by vote; the suffrage of a Gentleman shall take place of an ignoble person.

6. A Gentleman ought to be excused from base services, impositions, and duties both reall and personall.

7. A Gentleman condemned to death ought not to be hanged but beheaded, and his examination taken without torture. *ibid. li. de capitu.*

8. To take downe the Coat-Armor of any Gentleman, deface his monument, or offer violence to any Ensigne of the deceased Noble, is as to lay buffits on the face of him alive, and punishment is due accordingly.

9. The Clowne may not challenge a Gentleman to Combat, *quia conditione impares.*

Many others there are, but it would be too tedious to insert them, I referr the Reader to Sir *John Ferne* his *Glory of Generosity.* Ferne *p. 86. Glo. of Gen.*

For the protection and defence also of this civill dignity, they have discov er'd three Lawes provided: the first *Jus Agnitionis*, the right, or Lawes of descent for the kindred of the Father side: the second *Jus Stirpis*; for the whole Family: the third *Jus Gentilitatis*, a

Law for the descents in Noble Families. Which *Tully* esteemed the most excellent, of which Law a Gentleman of blood and Coat-Armor perfect possessing virtue was only priviledged.

To the making of which Gentlemen perfect, in his blood, was required, a lineall descent on the part of his Fathers side, from *Atavus*, *Abavus*, *Proavus*, *Avus*, & *Pater*; and so much on his Mothers line, then is he not only a Gentleman of blood perfect, but of ancestors too. The obscurity and neglect of which Law hath introduced other sorts of Gentlemen amongst us, which are men taking the stile of Gentleman, being neither of blood nor Coat Armor; which stile only serves to hury them in an unruly pride; when indeed it is but rude and false Honour, and is by Sir *Iohn Ferne* termed apocriphate, and debarred of all privileges of Gentillty. These Gentlemen, *nomine, non re*, he calls such of the Students of the Law, Groomes of the Soveraigne Palace, sons of Churles made Priests or Canons, *&c.* and such as have received degrees in the Schools, or borne office in the City; so that by that they are stiled by the title of Master, yet have no right to Coat-Armor.

As to the Student of the Law, Sir *Iohn Ferne* allowes him the best assurance of his title of Gentleman, of all these irregular and untrue Gentlemen (as he terms them) for so much as in some Acts of Parliament he is named with the title of Gentleman, yet he saith, that he is also debarred from all honor and privilege of the Law of Armes.

But those Students were antiently by customs of the Inns of Court (as I shewed before) to be weeded out of the Societies, if by chance any were crept in; and none to be admitted but Gentlemen of Coat-Armour; by which excellent Rule the younger sonns of Gentlemen would have the privileges and benefit of that study, to maintain and support them, as it is in the Empire of *Russia*, and many other Nations; when as now every clown, that can but pick up so much money at the plough tayle, as shall fit his son up for that study, receives the benefit, and the Gentry of the Nation frustrated of that support; which causes so much decay amongst them, that younger sons of Gentlemen (being thus destitute of imployment) are commonly the objects of much pitie, either for the suffering, or doing much evill; and the Commonwealth in generall much prejudiced by the insultancy of such mungrill spirits in eminent preferments; which they too often come to, more by insinuated favour, than reall desert: And indeed not in that case only, but in Church preferments also: and by this means is it, that so much corruption and abuse is the daily leprosie both of the Civill and Ecclesiasticall State.

Vid. Fortescue *de laud. Ang. cap.* 49.

The Romans were so carefull of the preservation of Honor, that they had a custome by which the children of noble Persons unprovided for, should be maintained out of the common treasury; which custome, though all ages have most infinitely applauded, our Nation

Sir John Ferne, *p.* 95.

hath so absolutely exploded, that the Gent are in all cases hindred as much as may be of a preferments that should give it them, withou burthen to the Commonwealth: But it is to hoped succeeding times will produce bett manners.

Of the Esquire.

THe division of these Dignities of Hono was antiently but into twelve parts; bu the addition of Knight Baronet hath ma them thirteen: The six first onely noble, as th Gentleman, Esquire, Knight Bacheler, Knig Banneret, Knight Baronet, and Baron: The ther seven Princely, and are allowed Crown and Coronets; as the Viscount, Earl, Mar quesse, Duke, Prince, King, and Emperor. Sr *Iohn Ferne* placeth the Viscount in the first div sion, but I think improperly, in regard of hi Coronet.

Of the lowest of these enough is said, th next is the Esquire, according to my intended method.

The Esquire, or *Escuyer*, is called in Latin *Armiger*, but more antiently *Scutiger*, from the office of bearing a shield as an attendan upon a Knight, and were (*militaris ordinis*) *candidati* in the field, because they served not a Knights Bachelers, nor Bachelers, which wa then a distinction. The etymologie of the word will somthing signifie as much, being from *Scu*-

M.Seld. *Tit. of Ho.* p.555.

tum in Latine, and σκυτὸς in the Greek, which is a shield, from the antient way of making it in leather. *Armiger nuncupatus est qui Domini sui arma bajulat, ipsisque eum cingit*, saith Sir *Henry Spelman* in his *Glossarium*, p.50. Neither came this title in * honorary amongst us till the reign of *Richard* the second: though the title as to office was much antienter amongst us, yet the antientest mention of it is in † *Order Vitalis*, speaking of *William Fitz-Osberne* Earl of *Hereford*, and *Odo* Earl of *Kent* in the time of the Conqueror. *Nam Armigeros suos immodicas prædas, &c, facientes.*

* Cam. fol. 176.

† lib. 4. p. 507.

D' *Argentre*, President of the Parliament of *Remes*, speaks thus of them: Esquires are, *Qui scutum Ducibus aut Patronis præferrebant, posteriùs et Stratores, qui Dominos in equos tollerent, & equos regerent. Is qui primus inter cateros gradus Nobilitatis.* and *Verstegen* tells us, the Teutonick word was *Scyld-knapa*, which is a Shield-serviture; but some have since gotten another distinction for the title, which is, that they are Gentlemen, bearing Arms and Armories, in testimony of Nobility or race from whence they are come.

Ad consuet. Brit. Art. 88.

Verst. p. 322. Sir Tho. Smith *de Rep. Ang.*

Sir *Edward Cook* * in his Exposition upon the Statute of 1. *Hen.* 3. chap. 5. (of additions) saith, that the word *Esquire*, *Armiger*, or *Scutiger*, in legall understanding is derived *ab armis quæ clypeis gentiliciis honoris insignia gestant*. In which sense, as a name of estate and degree it was used in divers Acts of Parliament before the making of that Statute, and after also.

* p. 667.

But

But by this the Honor of the title is lost, and every Gentleman of Coat-Armor shall have as great a share in it as themselves; which in truth hath not been since the dividing the Gentility into these two divisions; when this title of Esquire was made a legall and appropriated addition.

Sir Jo. Ferne. p.100.

Of these there are foure sorts: By Creation, by Birth, by Dignity, and by Office.

Esquires by Creation are somtimes made by Patent, as one *Io. de Kingston* was by King *Richard*, as I mentioned before, being received into the state of a Gentleman, and made an Esquire, and somtimes by the giving of a collar of SS by the King, as an ensigne of the title. *Eúmque* (saith Sir *Henry Spelman*) *argentatis calcaribus donaverit.* Which silver spurs were given by the King, as the gold was to the Knight, to difference the Honor, from whence they are called *Whitespurs.*

Camb. *de Ordin. p.* 117. *& de reliquiis p.* 23. Spel. *Glos. p.* 51.

There is commonly given to him also an addition to his paternall Coat, or a new Coat, if he owned none before, which is due to the descendents onely of his body, not related to any of his line besides; and the eldest son of that Coat-Armor is ever an Esquire.

Segar p. 224. *ibid.*

Esquires by birth are the eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons successively.

Sir *Iohn Ferne*, and Sir *Henry Spelman* call all Esquires, that being the sons of Lords, are not allowed the title of Lords: but Sir *Henry Spelman* againe, *Propriè natalitio jure Armigeri dicuntur, Equitum auratorum filii primogeniti; &*

Spelm. p. 50. c. 2. *ibid.*

ex ipsis hæredes imperpetuum masculi.

Those by Office are such as bearing high Offices in the Commonwealth or Kings Palace, have not the augmentation of Knighthood or Lordship. Such are the Sergeants at Law, Sheriffs, Escheators, the Sergeant of every Office in the Court. But these are only the possessors of that dignity; it dying with them and not only so, but if he lose his Office, that is a Gentleman by Office; he loseth his Gentility also. Segar. Ferne.

And this ennobling by Office was also among the Saxons, and hath so continued among them, saith Mr. *Lambert*, if a Churle so thrived, that he had fully five Hides of Land of his own, a Church, and a Kitchen, a Bell-house, and a Gate; a Seat, a severall Office in the Kings Hall, then was he the *Theynes* right worthy. Amongst which sort of Esq. those foure of the Kings body are the principall, which (he saith) are to be esteemed above the elder sons of Knights. And indeed in all processions of State, they go before the Master of the Jewell-house, all Judges or Sergeants at the Law. Spel. p. 51 Segar. *l.* 4. p. 246.

Of

Of Knighthood in generall, and of the Knight Bacheler.

OF the distinctions by Knighthood there are many in other parts of the World; but in *England* only these, Knights Batchelers, Knights of the Bath, Knights Bannerets, and Knights Baronets, and Knights of the Garter.

The word Knight, as Mr. *Selden* saith, coming from the Saxon Cniht, which signified *puer*, or *servus*, as Dienstknecht; is yet among the Dutch for a man-servant. So Tenants by Knights service were called *Milites*, or *Chivalers*, because their service was military. Knights (saith Mr. *Cambden*) who of our English Lawyers are termed also in Latine *Milites*, and in all Nations almost besides, tooke their name of horses, the Italians call them *Cavalari*, the French, *Chevaliers*, the Germans Rutters, and our Britans in Wales Marcogh, all of Riding. Englishmen only terme them Knights, by word, that in old English language, as also of the German, signifieth indifferently a Servitour, or Minister, and a lusty young man. Hereupon it cometh, that in the old written Gospels translated into the Saxon, we read for Christs disciples; Christs learning Knights. And elsewhere for Client or Vassall knight. And *Bracton* (our ancient civill Lawyer) maketh mention of Rad Cnyhts, that is Serving-men, who had their

Seld. *Tit. Ho. p. 769.*

Camb. *Brit. p. 170.*

Lands

Lands with this condition, that they ſhould ſerve their Lords on horſeback, and ſo by cutting off a piece of the name (as our delight is to ſpeak ſhort) this name of Knight remained with us. But whence it came that our Country-men ſhould in penning the Laws & all writings ſince the Norman Conqueſt time, terme thoſe Knights in Latine *Milites*, that is Souldiers, was transferred unto thoſe that converſing near about the Princes perſon bare any of the great Offices in the Princes Court or traine.

But with us I conceive thoſe were firſt ſo called who held any Lands or Inheritances in Fee, by this tenure to ſerve in the war, for thoſe Lands were termed Knights Fees, and thoſe that elſewhere they named feuditary that is Tenants in Fee, were here called *Milites*, that is Knights, as for example; *Milites Regis*; *Milites Archiepiſcopi Cantuar. Milites Comitis Rogerii*; *Comitis Hugonis, &c.* for that they received thoſe Lands or Mannours of them with this condition, to ſerve them in the Wars, and to yeild them fealty and homage; whereas others, who ſerved for pay were ſimply called *Solidarii* (from whence the word *Soldier*) and *Servientes*.

This title coming to be a reward and degree of Honor, is thought to be in imitation of the *Equeſtris* order in *Rome*, to which men were only advanced for extraordinary virtue, and notable merit: who only were admitted to beautify the *Caparizons* of their horſes and their Segar. *ch.* 3 *p.* 51.

Armor

Armor with Gold, from whence they were call ed *Equites aurati.*

In which time all sorts of men were distin guished in their degrees by some garb or habi as some by their cloaths, some by cutting the haire, &c.

The Roman Knights were also allowed wear a chaine of gold, and therefore calle *Torquati* from *Manlius Torquatus*; who wo the first, obtained by him in a victory i *France*, which is by us yet imitated in th collar of *S S.* by which it is easily collected that the true institution of it was as a reward Honor and valour, not sloath and riches. An therefore all men thus enobled ought eith to be deserving by action before, or by endea vour and good service after, and to be els esteem med unlawfull possessors of that Honor, what rate soever purchased.

Will. of Malmesb. de gest. Reg. l. 2. c. 6. Seld. Tit. of Hon. 773. p. 778.

The first account of Ceremonies (that w have) at the creating a Knight, is in the exam ple of King *Alfred*, Knighting his grandso *Athelstan*; and after the continuance of the (it seems) grew more precise and customary, b Feasts, giving of Robes, Arms, Spurs; an somtimes Horse and Arms, untill our late times produced the new, yet usuall ceremony of a stroake over the shoulder with a sword with these words, *Sois Chivaler au nom d Dieu*, by the King, or some by his Commission though the Spur hath lately been observed also

Another manner of creation there hath bee also amongst the Saxons before the Conquest

which was by sacred ceremonies, shewed by one *Ingulphus*, that lived in the time of the Conquest, by a solemne confession, a Vigill in the Church, receiving of the Sacrament after an offering of the swords on the Altar, and redemption of it, then the Bishop, Abbot, or Priest putting it on him, made him a Knight, with many prayers, called *benedictiones ensis*. *ibid. p. 779.*

To this Order or degree of Honor an infant may be admitted, though he be a Ward, and then (till a late Act of Parliament ordained otherwise) his Wardship was free, both of person and estate, but now their lands are not. And there were feudall Lawes for, and at the making the eldest son of a Lord a Knight, as there was also for the marrying of the eldest daughter, as in the charter of King *John*, which was money raised on the tenant, But any man in the order of Priesthood is debarred the Honor of Knighthood of the Sword, *Cùm eorum militia sit contra mundum, carnem, & Diabolum.* So Sir *Iohn Ferne.* Bract. fo. 36. Cooke 5. Jacobi *part.6.*

Though I find that anciently they have been allowed it, but not without first laying aside their spirituall Cures, and applying themselves to a secular life, so *Matthew Paris*, *Dei natalis Johannem de Gatesden Clericum, & multis ditatum beneficiis*, (*sed omnibus ante expectatum resignatis, quia sic oportuit*) *Baltheo cinxit militari.* And then the persons that gave this Honor were sometimes subjects (without any superior authority granted to them) as well as Soveraignes, though long since it hath been appropriated

Selden p.772. propriated priviledge of the Crowne. *Lanfranke* Archbishop of *Canterbury* made *William* the second a Knight in his Fathers life-time. But the name of Bacheler added to it seemes not to Mat. Paris have beene till the, 33. of *Henry* the third.

Sir *John Ferne* also tells of Ensignes that anciently were markes of Knighthood as a ring on the thumb, a chaine of gold, and gilt spurres. All which tokens of his Honor he was as carefully to preserve, as a Captaine his banner, which (according to rules of Armes then) if he once lost basely in the field, he was uncapable of flying any more againe, till he had regained the same or another from the enemy.

Sir Jo. Ferne *Glo. of Genero.* To which end it was carefully to be provided, that such men, as were endowed with this Honor, should have these accomplishments, he ought to be faithfull, and religious; just in his engagements, valiant in his enterprizes, obedient to superiors, expert in military affaires, watchfull and temperate, charitable to the poore, free from debauchery, not a boaster with his tongue, ready to help and defend Ladyes, especially Widdowes, and Orphans: and he ought to be ever in a redinesse, with horse and armes, and to attend the command of his Sovereigne in all Wars both civill and forreine; the neglect whereof is a crime as great as to fight against him, and merits at the least shamefull degrading. And formerly when the King hath been to make a Knight, he sate gloriously in his State, arrayed in cloth of Gold and Cam. *Brit.p.174* the most precious and costly bodkin-work, and

Crowned

crowned with his Crown of gold: and to every Knight he allowed or gave a hundred shillings for his harnessements, &c.

And Knights in this manner dubbed made this esteem thereof, that in it consisted the guerdon of their vertue and valour, the praise of their house and family, the memorial of their stock and linage; and lastly the glory of their name. *pag. 175.*

There are many priviledges belonging to that dignity; and Mr. *Seldin* speaks of a Law, that a man was to be punished with the losse of a hand that should strike a Knight; yet he sayes he remembers no example of the practice of it, which I think is the greater honor to the dignity, as being a shame that any such law should be the guard of a man so honored with arms, and appropriated to the sword.

Against a Knight in the War runneth no prescription.

The Office of a Coroner in former times being honorable, none were capable of but a Knight.

By ancient custome none were admitted to the House of Parliament, but who were *Milites gladiis accincti.* *Vid. Stat. de An. 23. H. 6. c. 15.*

Many other priviledges there were appropriated to them according to the rules of honor, and custome of the Nation: as well as requisites in them: which more at large may be understood in Sir *Will. Segars Honor Military and Civil.* *Seg. lib. 2. cap. 4.*

Where is to be found the severity in degr ding them. When if any Knight at any time h been corrupted with money by his Princes e my; or committed any other notable fact agai Loyalty and honor; he was apprehended a caused to be armed from head to foot, and o high scaffold in the Church he was placed; after the Priests had sung some funeral Psal as though he had been dead; first they to off his Helmet to shew his face, and so by grees his whole Armour: and then the Hera crying out, This is a disloyal miscreant; w many other ignoble ceremonies he was thro down the stage with a rope. This he m tions to be about the time of King *Ar* We have many examples of latter times al off degrading Knights for dishonorably senting from the service of the King, other treasons, with which seising on all t he had, except one horse; *Ne qui dignitate fa est Eques, cogatur pedes incedere*: for in all co tries the title is related to a Horse, from vingon horseback; and also by the cutti off their spurs from their heels, taking a his sword, reve sing his Coat Arms, and like; as in the degrading of Sir *Ralph* G See more at large Sir *William Segar*, Mr. *Sr* and Sir *John Ferne*.

Vid. Mills fol. 81. 4 Ed. 4. 20.

See *Stow* in Annal. *p. 693. & 694. edit. vet. in 4.*

Of the Knight of the Bath.

IT is ever to be obſerved, that when the word Knight is found without any addition of diſtinction, it is meant by the Knight Batcheler. Of the order of the Bath, the firſt that are taken notice of is in *Froiſſart*, who gives an account of 46. made by *Henry* the fourth: But Mr. *Selden* is of an opinion they were long before.

Mr. *Upton* (in a Manuſcript, which Mr. *Biſh* (a Gentleman much deſerving of honor from our *Engliſh* Gentry) hath ſince very Nobly illuſtrated and publiſhed) takes notice of this order in theſe words, *Creantur milites multis modis, &c. Creantur in alio modo milites per Balneum, qui modus multum obſervatur in Anglia, & in aliis regnis*: he lived in the time of *Henry* the ſixth.

The honor is inveſted with a great deal of Noble ceremony, as is ſeen by the example of *Henry* the ſeventh, when he ſent Writs to divers Lords and Gentlemen, to come up to the making *Henry* his ſecond ſon Knight of the Bath, *Ad ordinem Militiæ de Balneo ſuſcipiendum, juxta antiquam conſuetudinem in creatione uſitatam.* *Dor. Cl. 20. 20 Hen. 7. 30 Sept.*

When one is to be made a Knight of the Bath, he coming up to the Court is very

nobly received by the Officers and Nobles of the Court; where he hath two Esquires appointed to wait on him, who convey him to a Chamber, where is to be Musick before he cometh to the Tubs, then they uncloath him and put him naked into the Bath', where there be any other Knights of the Order in the Court, they come in their order and salute him, and after discourse concerning the Order, they sprinkle some of the water on his shoulder, and so depart. Then the Esquires convey him to a bed, where he is dried, and then he putting on his clothes, they put over them a long gray coat like a Hermit weed, with long sleeves and a hood; then the Knights return to him again, and lead him to the Chappel; where he receives a cup of spiced Wine, and with that salutes the Knights, who after leave him there, only with his Esquires and Priest, where he performs vigil till almost day, with prayers and offerings: after this, and some repose in his chamber, the next morning, where are robes provided for him; the Knights wait on him again, and doe service to him in his making ready, one giving him his doublet, another his breeches, another combes his head, &c. Then with musick he is brought to the Hall in the Court on Horseback, accompanyed with the Knights and Esquires, where the Marshall meets him: then the King coming to the Hall, commands a Lord to put on his right

For K. of the Bath see *Var. f. 65.* 5. Book.

ſpur, and making a croſſe upon his knee, riſes up and kiſſes him, and ſo another the left. Then the King puts the ſword about him himſelf; and ſmiting him on the ſhoulder, ſayes, *Be a good Knight*, and kiſſes him. Then with the muſick he is conducted again to the Chappel, where he goes to the Altar, and performs ſome ceremonies; maketh proteſtations for the performance of the Orders of Knighthood: then the Kings Cook comes to him with a knife in his hand, to demand his fee, and tels him, that if he doe any thing againſt the orders of Chivalrie, he will cut his ſpurs off from his heel: then he is habited in a blew Gown with Maunches open like a Prieſt, and ſo led again to the Hall.

The particular manner is more at large ſet down by Sir *William Segar*, in his *Honor Military and Civil*, and *Camdens Britannia*. They are diſtinguiſhed ordinarily by the wearing of a red ribbon croſſe the left ſhoulder, as Knights of the Garter by the blew. And have this priviledge above all Knights, their ſons are free from Wardſhip: as in the example of the Heir of Sir *Thomas Wiſe* of *Eſſex*, which was a cauſe in Chancery, and the heir victor.

Of Bannerets.

THis was anciently an order in *France*, and (except that in *England* they are not created by Patent, nor the title hereditary,) the same: the creation is almost the same with theirs; by the solemn delivery of a Banner charged with the Arms of him that is to be created, and cutting, or tearing of the end of a Penon or Streamers, to make it square into the shape of a Banner, are called by some *Equites vexillarii*.

Mr. Seld. fol 790.

Cand. Brit. pag. 171.

Sir *William Segar* relates the Ceremony thus, he is led between two other Knights into the presence of the King or General, with his pennon of Arms in his hand; & there the Heralds declare his merit, for which he deserves to be made a Knight Banneret, and thenceforth to display a Banner in the field. Then the King, or General, causes the point of his pennon to be rent off; and the new made Knight returns to his Tent the Trumpets sounding before him.

Seg. fol. 89.

A Banneret thus made may bear his Banner display'd if he be a Captain, and set his Armes thereon, as other degrees above him.

And although the Knight Baronet be an honor given by Patent, and made hereditary

et by decree of King *James* it is eſtabliſhed, hat all ſuch Bannerets, as ſhall be made by he Kings Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, unler their ſtandard diſplayed in an Army Royl in open War, the King perſonally preent, for the term of the lives of ſuch Banneets, ſhall for ever take place and precedency s well before all other Bannerets, as the ounger ſons of Viſcounts, and Barons, as lſo before all Baronets; but not otherwiſe.

Rot. pat. 10. Jacob. par. 10. membr. 8.

And this order was of ſo great eſtimation, hat divers Knights Bachelers and Eſquires ſerved under them, which title it ſeems in many ancient Writs, hath been miſwrit Barronets, as in a Patent to Sir *Ralph Fane*, a Knight Banneret under *Edward* the ſixt, he is called *Barronettus* for *Bannerettus*; which title of Baronet was not amongſt us till King *James*.

Seld. p. 791.

Of Baronet.

THe title of Baronet was erected by King *James*, in the ninth year of his reign: He made divers on the 22. day of *May*, whoſe Patents were all of one form, without any difference at all; the proem or argument being for the propagating a Plantation in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, to which the aid of theſe Knights

Pat. 9. Jac. part. 45.

was ordained; the words run thus; *Propterea, ex certa scientia, & mero motu nostris, Ordinavimus, ereximus, constituimus & creavimus quendam statum, gradum, dignitatem, nomen & titulum Baronetti* (*Anglice* of a Baronet) *infra hoc Regnum nostrum Angliæ perpetuis temporibus duraturum.* Their aid was the maintenance of thirty souldiers in that Province for three years. Their titles were to descend to the heirs male of their body, and to take place before all Knights Batchelers, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Baronets, (the other decree before specified, being afterward made) and that the name of Baronet in all Writs, Commissions, and Style, should be added to his Surname, and that the addition of *Sir* should precede in all mentionings of his name, as the title of *Lady*, and *Madam* to the Wives of them, and their successors; and that they should take place according to the priority of the date of their Patents *inter se*, and so to their successors. In which Patents also the King did engage for himself and successors, that there should be but two hundred of them made; and that there should be never any degree of honor established, that should take place between the Baronet and Baron; and if for want of heirs male, the title in any should fall, there should never be any created in their room, but that the title should diminish to the honor of them remaining, and be by that means reduced to a lesse number.

And

And afterward a Commiſſion was ordained under the Great Seal for filling up the number; who had inſtructions alſo enacted; amongſt which they that deſired to be admitted into the dignity of Baronets, muſt maintain the number of thirty foot ſouldiers in *Ireland*, for three years, after the rate of eight pence ſterling a day; and a years pay to be paid in (at the paſſing of the Patent) to the Exchequer. *Sel. f. 827.*

And again, that they muſt be of good reputation, and deſcended of a Grand-father at leaſt, by the fathers ſide, that bare Arms; and have alſo a certain yearly revenue of one thouſand pounds *de claro*.

They were to take bond alſo for the true payment of that maintenance, and to appoint one particular Treaſurer for it, that it might not come into the Kings Exchequer.

After this, many being made, it was alſo ordained by the King; that they and their deſcendents being of full age ſhould be Knighted; and that they ſhould in a Canton or Inescutcheon, as they pleaſed, bear the Arms of *Ulſter*; which is *Argent*, a ſiniſter hand and *Gules*. *Pat 10 Ja. par. 10. n. 18.*

There are many other Orders of Knighthood, almoſt in every Nation; ſome appropriated to the Countrey, and ſome of more excellency, as is that of the Garter, whereof in another place I ſhall ſpeak with the reſt; but theſe titles have an eſtimated honor

nor due to them, greater or lesse, according to the quality of the creator: for the Knight made by the King shall be preferred before a Knight made by a Prince of a meaner title. So all Emperours, Kings, and Princes, acknowledging no lawful Superior, may make Knights; as also some Common-wealths, as the State of *Venice*, and *Genoa*: The Popes also sometimes doe make Knights, calling them after their own names, as *Chevaleri de San Pedro, San Paulo, Pii, &c.* And so much for Knights may serve in this place.

Segar l. 2. ch. 3. p. 53.

Of Barons.

THis word Baron is very variously interpreted, as first that it comes from the Word *Baria* in *Greek*, which signifies *Authoritas gravis*; *Bracton* interprets it *Robur belli*; again Sir *Henry Spelman*, the word *Baro* is the same in *Latine* with *Vir*, whose derivation is from *Vi*, force; and from thence; *Sunt & alii potentes sub rege qui dicuntur Barones, id est, robur belli.*

Albert. Rosa dicti.

Gloss. p. 79. Bract. lib. 1. cap. 8.

And taking of it in that sense we now understand it, Sir *Henry Spelman* cals him *Clienti feodalis*; and *vassallus capitalis. Hujusmodi sunt* (saith he) *qui pagos, Urbes, Castra, vel eximiam ruris portionem, cum jurisdictione acceperunt a Rege.*

Gloss. p. 79.

This

fol 42

The Creation Robe of a Baron

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This word is a general notion in *England* to all Lords of the Great Councel of Parliament, as it is in *Naples*, and *Lumbardy*, where all those Lords that are called *Titulati*, are in general styled Barons, thus *dignitas Baronalis stat ut genus.* This word was used by the *Danes* in the stead of *Thane*, which was among the *Saxons* a title of honor, and being next the King he was called the Kings *Thane.* *Lamb. fol. 336.*

And in the Laws of *William* the first, instead of the Earl Kings *Thane*, and middle *Thane* of the *Saxons* times; the title of Count, or Earl, of Baron, and of *Valvasor* are used. *Seld. f. 87.*

By which we understand it to have been, though not in the same name, yet notion a Feodal honor of great antiquity; Sir *Henry Spelman* says they were such as had not onely Castles, Towns, or great parts of Countries in their jurisdiction: but they had their *Valvasores* (*minores* I conceive, for there were then *Valvasores, Majores, & Minores, Milites, & libere tenentes.*) Which should signifie an honour of Command in the Common-wealth.

In *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, *Baronem vocant, qui merum mistumque Imperium habet in aliquo Castro, ex concessione principis.* *Spel. Gloss. fol. 79.*

And it hath been a common opinion, that every Earldome in times past had under it ten Barons, and every Barony ten Knights fees holden of him: But those Knights Fees say other Authors were uncertain for number.

However we finde many Barons created in the

the times after the coming in of the *Normans*, that held both of Knights service, and of the Crown in chief; which were either spiritual or temporal; and it is certain that all honorary Barons from the Conquest till the latter time of King *John* were only Barons by tenure.

These spiritual Barons were distinguished from the Temporal Thaine, in the time of the *Saxons*, by holding their lands free from all secular service: excepting *trinoda necessitas* (as it was called) which was assistance in War, in building of Bridges, and Castles. Which continued till the fourth year of *William* the first, who then made the Bishopricks and Abbies, Subjects to Knights service in chief, by Creation of new tenures; and so first turned their possessions into Baronies, and thereby made them Barons of the Kingdome by tenure. That all Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the like, that held in chief of the King, had their possessions as Baronies, and were according to doe services, and to sit in judgement with the rest of the Barons in all cases, but cases of bloud; from which they are prohibited by the Canon Law.

Mr. *Seld.* title of honor, *Ch.* 5. *fol.* 699. 704.

This honor of Baronady is of three kindes; by Tenure, by Creation, and by Writ.

Seg. lib. 4. *fol.* 223.

Barons by tenure are the Barons Spiritual, as I said before, which are reputed Peers of the Realm, and were ever first in nomination, and take place on the Princes right hand in Parliament, and have been capable of temporal

dignities

dignities, and ſome of them are accounted Count Palatines in their Juriſdictions.

And by tenure temporal, which are ſuch as hold their honor, Caſtle or Mannor, as the head of their Barony *per Baroniam*, which is Grand Serjanty. By which tenure they ought to be ſummoned to Parliament. See *Bracton lib.* 5. *fol.* 351. & 357. But he is no Lord of the Parliament, until he be called by Writ to the Parliament. *Coke par. 2. pag. 5.*

Theſe Barons by Tenure in the time of the Conqueſt, and after, were very numerous: and in his time, as I conceive, diſtinguiſhed into *majores & minores*; and ſummoned accordingly to Parliament, the *majores* by immediate Writ from the King, the others by general from the high Sheriffe at the Kings command.

But theſe had alſo another diſtinction, which was, the firſt, were called only Barons by tenure then, and the laſt Tenants in chief, which were after quite excluded the Parliament, as Mr. *Cambden* ſays in the Reign of *Henry* the third, by a law made that none of the Barons ſhould aſſemble in Parliament, but ſuch as were ſummoned by ſpecial Writ from the King. *Camdens fol.* 122. *Sel. f.* 712.

And that King *Edward* the firſt ſummoned alwayes thoſe of ancient families that were moſt wiſe; but omitted their ſons after their death, if they were not anſwerable to their parents in underſtanding.

But

But Mr. *Seldens* opinion is, that not long after the grand Charter of King *John*, the Law for excluding all Tenants in chief was made.

From whence came that other dignity of Barons by Writ, the King summoning whom he pleased, though he were but a private Gentleman or Knight, as many Seculars, Priors, Abbots, and Deacons also; all which have been since omitted, that held nothing of the King in chief, or Grand Tenure.

This title of Baron by Writ is by some esteemed only temporary *pro termino Parliamenti*, but that cannot be for the ceremony of his admittance, signifies more then a titular or temporary honor, which is this; he is first brought by the Garter King at Arms in his Soveraign Coat, to the Lord Chancellor between two of the youngest Barons, who bear the robe of a Baron; there he shews his precript, which the Chancellor reads, then congratulates him as a Baron, and invests him with those robes, and sends him to take his place, then the Writ is delivered to the Clerk of the Parliament, and he by the Garter shewed to the Barons, and placed in the house; and from thence is this title allowed him as hereditary.

Since these two sorts of Barons in the time of *Richard* the second, hath another been established, which is Barons by Patent, and indeed more usual in our latter times then those by Writ.

Writ. He first created *John de Beauchamp* Steward of the houshold, Baron of *Kiderminster* to him and his heirs males of his body.

And this coming afterwards to be the only way of creation, they had commonly creation money granted them, as Sir *Ralph Botiller* who had one hundred marks granted him annuity out of the County of *Lincoln*. See Mr. *Sel.f.*748.

Some of those *Minores* have yet remained to our memories, as the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, Barons of the *Exchequer*, *&c.* and some others which are called Barons, yet have not the honor; such are those that were created by Count Palatines, as the Baron of *Kinderton*, and some few others.

As concerning the descent of this honor, and the extention of it, it many times descends to heirs female, as when there is no especial entail on the heirs male, yet then no husband of that heir female shall enjoy the style and honor in right of his wife, unlesse he have issue by her, as it was decreed by *Henry* the eight in the case of Mr. *Wimbry* for the style of the Lord *Talboyes*.

Neither shall any honor of Barony by tenure be conveyed with the inheritance of any place from whence the title is derived without license immediate from the King; but all such as shall without, is absolutely forfeited and stopt, returns again into that great Fountain of Honor the Crown. *Cocke 2. part. 80. b.*

Now though this dignity be not allowed the

the princely distinction of a Coronet, yet is he as a Lord of the Parliament reckoned among the Peers of the Realm, and priviledged amongst them in all these things, as first in all trials of criminal causes he is not tryed by a Jury but a bench of Peers.

Stamfords pleas del. Corona lib.3.ch.1.

If for Treason he be endicted, and shall stand mute, he shall be convicted, but not prest; but if it be for Felony his standing silent shall not convict him.

Diar.205. & 300.

Upon any tryal of Peers the Lords that are to give verdict, are not like a Jury put upon their Oathes, but upon their Honor.

Fitz.na.br. 165.

A Peer of the Realm is not to be empannelled in any Jury but what concerns the King's enquiry.

Ian.b. Just.l.2. c.1.fol.17.

Neither are they to be arested by any Warrant of Justice of Peace either for the peace or good behaviour.

Neither is he to be put upon his oath, upon any appearance he shall make in Court; but his honor to be esteemed as binding.

Dier.315.

And whereas all Burgesses of the Commons house are sworn to Supremacy, the Barons of the upper house of Parliament are not; with many other priviledges.

5 Eliz. ch. 1.

But it is to be noted that by these are only meant, to Lords of the Parliament, not to the sons of Dukes, Marquesses or Earls during the life of their Father. Nor to any Baron of another Kingdom in this, though under the

the ſame allegiance, who are not tryable out of their own Kingdome, unleſſe they enjoy ſome honor in this.

The form of creating a Baron is in this manner. The King ſitting in ſtate in the Preſence chamber; Firſt the Hetalds by two and two, and their Garter Principle King alone proceed, bearing in his hand the Patent of creation; next to him a Baron bearing the Robes, and then the perſon to be created followeth betwixt two other Barons; being entred the Chamber of Preſence, they make their obeyſance to the King three times. Garter then delivereth the Patent to the Lord Chamberlain of the houſhold, and he to the King, and the King to one of his principal Secretaries of State, who readeth it, and at the word *Inveſtimus*, the King putteth on him the Barons robe; ſo ſoon as the Patent is read, it is to be delivered to the King, who gives it him that is created, then he returning thanks for his great honor, withdraws in the ſame manner he came in, the Trumpets ſounding, and ſo he goes to dinner. Where after the ſecond ſervice is gone up, the Garter with the reſt of the Heralds cometh neer the Table, where firſt pronouncing *Largeſſe*, with a loud voyce he declareth the Kings ſtyle in *Latine*, *French*, and *Engliſh*; and then ſtanding ſomewhat further of, pronounceth *Largeſſe* again, with the ſtyle of him that is newly created.

Mill. de Nob. pol. vel liv. p. 58.

In which form was *William Cecil* created Lord *Burghley* 15. of *Febr.* 13. *Elizab.*

Of the Viscount.

THis word in *Latine* is *Vicecomes*, which is interpreted from the office of the person who was one, *cui Dominus (hoc est) Comes committit vices suas, sive gubernationem castri*, saith Sir *John Ferne*.

The title is derived from the same order in *France*: which there were only first substitutes to Earls, till getting themselves first in power, got also to have the title honorary and hereditary, between the Earl and Baron, it being the same word which signifieth our Sheriffe, and began not with us ill about the 18. year of *Henry* the sixt, who then created *John* Lord *Beaumont* Vicount *Beaumont*, by Letters patent.

Pat. 18. H. 6. par. 2. m. 21.

Though Sir *John Ferne* tels us of it in the time of *Henry* the first, and King *Stephen*, and though the Elder sons of Dukes are styled Earls during their fathers life time, so the Eldest sons of Marquesses are styled by their Fathers Vicounties and Baronies, and called Lords, and the younger sons saluted with Lord, yet it is by courtesie only.

To this degree is allowed a Surcoat, Mantle, hood, & a circulet, without either flowers,

Rat. pet. 4. Jac. par. 1.

fol 50

The Creation Robe of a Viscount

The Creation Robe of an Earle

or points, as in the discourse of Armory shall be seen, and is created with the same ceremony those above him are. Sir *Wil. Segar. f.* 821.

Of the Count or Earl.

THe next precedency is an Earl, called in *Latine Comes*: and thence is an *English* word Count, which word *Comes* we have from the example of the *Romans*; amongst whom they used it for the title of sundry offices. *Segars fol.* 220.

Coke defines them thus, *Dicuntur Comites, quia in Comitatu, sive a societate nomen sumpserunt; qui etiam dici possunt Consules a Consulendo, &c.* But *John* of *Salisbury*, who writ in the time of *Henry* the second, says thus, *Comites dici a societatis participatione.* *Inst. par.* 2. *fol.* 5.

And the word Earl we had from the *Saxons*, from whence, till we borrowed the word Honor, we used the word Earl for gentle or noble, and *Ethel*, which was sometimes abridged to *el*, so that of *Ear-ethel*, it was *Ear-el*, and by abbreviation Earl, which the *Dutch* called *Eorle*. *Verstegen fol.* 315. Amongst the *Germans* they have the word Grave for it, as *Palsgrave*, *Landgrave*, *Reingrave*, *&c.* from the word *Gerefa*, by abbreviation *Gereve*, *& Grave*, as also *reve*, from whence *Ib. f.* 315. our *Shierreve*, or Shirriffe, as some doe abbreviate it. Which word in the *Teutonick* signifies a disposer or director.

Others have that the word with the *Saxons*, was *Erlig*, and *Ethling*, and used for the

 same

Cam. rem. 6. 15. same office of *Ealderman* was before, and the word *Ealderman*, which now is writ Alderman, was transferred to a lower degree; who used the word also *Thegon* or *Thaine* for Baron, as I said before. But the word *Ealderman*, and *Ethling*, it seems, did only signifie them according to Civil power, and the word *Heretoga*, from whence *Hertshog*, for their Military power; the former word being no more than *Senior*, or Senator.

Seld. fol. 605.

This title of *Ealdormen* continued, for *Duces, Principes, & Comites*, until *Canutus* reign, when the word Earl was brought in, and the other lost as to that honor.

Ibid. fol. 609.

What the Jurisdiction of the Ealdermen in those times was, and how absolute, or large is to me yet uncertain: though large it was doubtlesse, because of the several Offices that were under them, but as it hath remained since the Conquest, we finde more reasonable satisfaction: Their possessions were sometimes the whole Territories they derived their title from, and sometimes not; but some particular part or place in it. We finde also that both it and Thane were honorary and feudal titles.

Upon the coming in of the *Normans* this word was turned into *Comes*, or Count, since when it hath remained. And this word in the Empire was given to *Quotquot è Comitatu Principis erant*, to all that were admitted to society of the Prince. So the Emperors styled them

Spelman. Gloss. fol. 108.

in

in Warre *Commilitones*, in the Court *Comites*.

The dignity is of divers kindes, for an Earl acknowledging no Superior is equall to a Prince. *Ib. f.109.*

This title as it continues since the Conquest is either local or personal. Local as from the denomination of some County, or other Territory; and personal that hath its being in some great Office, as Earl Marshal and the like.

Those local are also *simplices*, and Palatine, which last retain the same constitution the *Saxons* time allowed them; which is *Jura regalia*, or *merum*, *& mixtum Imperium*, and could make Barons under them, as those of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, the Bishopricks of *Durrham* and *Ely*. *Selden. fol. 639.*

Hugh Lupus had the County Palatine of *Chester* given him by the Conquerour, *Ita libere ad Gladium sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad Coronam.* Who governed the County forty years, he created eight Barons, and built the Abbey of *Chester*. See Sir *Jo. Ferne.*

Lancaster was made a Palatinate by *Edward* the third, as says Sir *William Segar*, and had Barons, Chancery and Seal; and so had the Bishopricks of *Durrham* and *Ely*. The office of those Barons being to sit in Councel and Judgement with the Earl. *Hon. Mil. & Civ. fol. 641.*

To the County Palatine of *Chester* hath been Chamberlains, who supplyed the place of Chancellor, Justices, before whom the

causes that should else belong to the King's Bench, and Common Pleas, are tryable; a Baron of the Exchequer, a Sheriffe, and other officers proportionably to those of the Crown at *Westminster*, which be ng since reserved in the Crown, is given to the Prince of *Wales* when he is created. This County had this honor I conceive out of regard to the great trust was reposed in the first Earl which was to subdue and keep in order the *British* or *Welch* after the Conquest.

Seld. title of Honor *ch.5 f.641.*

Of those that are not Palatine, we find their Creation also as ancient as the Conquest, *William the Conquerer* made *Alan Fergent* then Duke of *Brittaigne* Earl of *Richmond* by a Patent.

Ib. fol. 646. & Camd. Brit. f. 591.

Queen *Maud* created *Geoffry* of *Mandevile* Earl of *Essex*. *Aubrey de Vere* (Earl of *Oxford*) she made Earl of *Cambridge*, on condition that if he couldnot enjoy it, to chuse *Oxford*, *Berkshire*, *Wiltshire*, or *Dorsetshire*; and others of King *Steven*, who is said to have wasted the Crown by the many of them that he created. The manner of their ancient Patents may be seen in Mr. *Selden* at large in his Titles of honor: the Modern patents may be also seen there, and in Sir *William Segars Honors Military and Civil*. Where we finde that many times in their Patents they had Rents annual granted them, and sometimes lands for the supportation of the title. To this Degree belongeth a Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, and Coronet of gold with points, not flowers, (called circulet

The Creation Robe of a Marquesse

circulus aureus) a Sword and Cap of Honor. Which hath continued ever ſince *Edward* the ſixt, being only before but *per cincturam gladii*. Which law was firſt alſo uſed by King *John* to *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*. That perſonal, in *England*, is only Earl Marſhall of *England*. The firſt of theſe that we finde is *Thomas* of *Mowbray*, Earl of *Notingham*, made Earl Marſhal, or *Mareſcallus Angliæ* for life, and after to him and his Heirs Males of his body, by *Richard* the ſecond. But ſince the 14. of Q. *Elizabeth*, the office hath been only for life again, to whom belongs as an Enſign of his authority a Rod or Staffe of Gold, enamelled at each end with black.

Of the Marqueſſe.

THis word Marqueſſe at the firſt was uſed to all Earls and Barons, that were Lords Marchers, or Lords of Frontires; and came afterward into a Title of ſpecial dignity, between that of Duke and Earl: beginning in the time of *Richard* the ſecond, who created *Robert de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, Marqueſſe of *Dublin*, *Per gladii cincturam, & circuli aurei ſuo capiti poſitionem*; The form of the Patent was then, and many ages ſince very various, but it is now regulated to one method; which is the ſame in a manner with that of Earl,

only the word *Marchio* put in the place of *Comes*: the ceremony of Creation much at one, and the title hereditary; the annuity money in their Patent is forty Marks.

Seldens title of Honor, *pag.* 761.

And here by the way I cannot but observe one note of Mr. *Seldens*; that *John Beaufort* Earl of *Somerset* modestly refused to be made Marq. of *Dorset*, by *Henry* the fourth, because the title was then so strange and new in the Kingdom.

The Marquesse is honored with a Coronet of gold flurred; the points and flowers of equall height, whereas of the Earles, the pearled points are much longer then the flowers. His Mantle also doubled Ermine, as is the Earles also; but the Earles is but of four, and the Marquesses is of five: the doubling of the Vicecount is to be understood to be but of Miniver or plain white Fur, so is the Barons, the Barons of two, the Vicecounts of three doublings.

Segar. fol. title of Honor *pars Latina.*

Of the Duke.

THis word, says Sir *Henry Spelman*, was *nomen officiale*, a title of office, afterwards Honorary, and since feudal and Hereditary. He is said to be called *Duke a ducendo*, from his leadidg an Army Imperial; whom the *Saxons* called *Hertshog*; but they are since only Dignities given by Kings and Princes to

Segar. fol. 218.

men

The Creation Robe of a Duke

men of great bloud, or excellent merit: this title hath been of ancienter ſtanding in the Empire, and other Countries: but the firſt that we finde in *England*, is of the black Prince created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward* the third, his father. By which creation according to the Tenure of his Patent, the firſt born ſons of the Kings of *England* are Dukes of *Cornwall*; neither is there any creation required for this honor, though there is for Prince of *Wales*.

Sir *Henry Spel. gloſſ. fol.* 237.

Where by the way one note is proper to be underſtood, that as he was here created without any ceremony except the girding with a Sword, ſo in all other degrees of honor, where a leſſer degree is conferred on a perſon of a greater, there needs nothing but meer Patent, without any ceremony of creation.

But *John* ſon to *Edward* the third, being created Duke of *Lancaſter*, had a cap of furre added to the ceremony, and ſucceeding times have had the Sword, Crownet, and Verge of Gold, a Surcoat, Mantle and hood, and a Ducal cap doubled Ermin, but not indented, and is honored with the ſtyle of Gratious and Excellent.

Theſe if they be of Royal line are reputed as Archdukes. It is alſo allowed that a Duke *tantum*, ſhall take place before any Lord that is both Marqueſſe and Earl; but a Duke, that is Marqueſſe, or Earl beſides, ſhall precede him.

Segar. fol. 219.

The Duke, Marqueſſe, and Earl at their creation

creation have a sword put over their shoulders, which the Vicecount and Baron have not.

Of the Archduke.

Segar. fol. 314.

THis title is of neer relation to the other, but not found in any place save in the house of *Austria*, the addition of which word Arch, is from the *Greek* word *Archos*, which is as much as *Princeps* in *Latine*. So he taketh place of all other Dukes; and he is allowed a Surcoat, a Mantle, and a hood of Crimson Velvet, at his Creation: He hath also a Chapeau, or Ducal Cap doubled Ermin indented; with a Coronet about the same, and an arch osi Gold, with an Orbe and Verge of Gold.

Sir John Fern. fol. 338.

Of these titles the Duke, Marquesse, and Earl are esteemed Princely; especially the two last: these also are allowed to bear their Crests with Helmets, the Beaver directly forward, whereas a Gentleman, Knight, and Baron bare them with half the Beaver seen.

The

The Creation Robe of the Prince of Wale

The Prince.

THe next, and first immediately subordinate to the Crown, amongst these radiant Stars is the Prince, who in *England* only is the Prince of *Wales* the first born of the King.

These in the *Saxons* time were called *Clitons*, and *clitunculi*, from Κλυτὸς, that is, illustrious.

But since it hath been a title of creation, for honor to the rising sun there were none created in the Nation but the Kings eldest son; who are in all Nations honored above all other subjects, and amongst some, as in *Spain*, have been called Kings during the life of their Fathers, because of his so neer a relation to the Crown, that if the Father dye, he is *ipso momento Rex*, there being no *interregnum*, though he be not crowned.

Ludovic. de Molina de Hisp. primogen. lib. 3. c. 6.

In a Statute of the second of *Henry* the fourth, it is provided that the Prince may give his honorable Liveries of signes, to the Lords or to his menial Gentry; and that the said Lords may wear the same as they wear the Kings Livery; and that the Menials of the Prince may wear the same as the Kings menials, but this hath been since abridged.

So likewise by a Statute of the 25. of *Edward*

Edward the third, chap. 2. it is declared that to compasse, or imagine the death of the Kings eldest son, and heir, is *Crimen læsæ Majestatis*, high Treason, as also to violate the wife of the Kings eldest son.

And again, see *Cokes* 8. *part*. 28. The Prince shineth with the beams of his Father, and is holden to be one person with him.

Yet doth he acknowledge a reverence, not only as to a Father, but Soveraign, and to that purpose continues that *Motto* which the *Black Prince* took up (*Ick dien*) I serve.

Lamb. pera. Kent. fol. 364.

He is called *Princeps*, *quia principalis in strenuitate post regem*, saith Sir *William Segar*.

The first that we read of in *England*, was *Edward* eldest son of *Henry* the third, and after him the eldest son of the King hath been ever by Patent and Ceremonies of enstalment created Prince of *Wales*, Earl of *Chester*, and *Flint*, being born Duke of *Cornwall*.

The Prince or first born of the King in *France* is called the *Dauphin*, in *Spain l'Infanta*.

There are in other countries Princes by Creation, as the Prince of *Piemont*, the Prince of *Orange*, and many others, but these are also now become hereditary, and in some Countryes all the Royal line are styled Princes.

When he is created he is presented before the King in Princely robes, who putteth about his neck a Sword bend wayes, a Cap and Coronet over his head, a ring on his middle

middle finger, a verge of gold in his hand, and his letters Patents after they are read.

His Mantle is once more doubled then the Dukes, and his Coronet of crosses and flowers de Luce, and his cap of State doubled indented.

The King.

THe King is the next, and in our Nations the highest, being subordinate to no sublunary power, as those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other Kingdomes of *Europe* and other parts of the World are. He is the true Fountain from whence all these rivulets and swelling streams of honor spring. *Coke Inst. 97.*

He is called *Rex*, (from whence the word *Rego* came) and *King* amongst us from the *Saxon* word *Konig*, and *Kuning*. To say any thing of the Original of the Government here, were in vain, for it is unknown; only I may say that none can produce any thing to assure any Government before it; and what I spake in the beginning concerning the first institution of it universally, is sufficient; besides these times have said enough to that purpose. *Fern Glory of Generosity.*

He hath ever been of great reverence amongst these Kingdomes of *Europe*, the very title carrying Divinity in it being of Heavenly institution, *Segar. hon. Mil. & Civil.*

tution, ordained by God himself; the bond of Peace, and the Sword of Justice.

He is Gods Vicegerent, and to be obeyed accordingly, both in Church and State; if good, he is a blessing, if bad, a Judgment.

He is styled *Pater Patriæ & Caput Reipub*; and for that the protection of his Subjects lies in his breast, the Militia is annexed to his Crown, and the Sword as well as Sceptre put into his hand.

Coke 3. fol. 238. He hath power of pardoning where the Law condemnes, even Parliament attainder.

The things that belong to Justice and Peace are annexed to the Crown, nor can they be separated.

Bracton. de acquir. rerum. Dom. l. 24. in 1. 7. 11. The Parliament in the behalf of *Henry* the eight, writ thus to the Pope. His Royal Majesty is the Head and the very Soul of us all; his Royal Majesties cause is the cause of us all, derived from the Head upon the members; his griefs and injuries are ours, we all suffer equally with him.

Camd. Brit. fol. 105. Mr. *Camden* speaks thus of him, The King is the most excellent part of the Commonwealth; next unto God he is under no vassalage; he takes his investiture from no man; he acknowledges no Superiour but God.

See *Bract.* also *lib.* 1. *ch.* 8.

Selden. fol. 123. In *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, and other Kingdomes, they are styled Kings, *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

Which hath been an ancient custome in these Nations in the same or the like words, as in the

the ſtyle of King *Ethelbald*, Ethelbaldus *divina diſpenſatione Rex Merciorum* (*An.* 716.) *Ingul. hiſt. fol.*484.*Ib.*

Kenulphus *Dei miſericordia*, *Rex Merciorum*.

Beoredus *largiente Dei gratia*, *Rex Merciorum*.

Ego Edwardus *Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*. *Ib. f.*510.

Ego Willielmus *Dei beneficio Rex Anglorum*.

And the Kings of *England* ſince by a Bull from *Rome*, in the time of our obedience to the Pope, have been ſtyled Defenders of the Faith, and by Act of Parliament, of *Henry* the eight, (to whom that Bull was ſent) had the title of Supream head of the Church of *England* annexed. 26 *Hen.*8. *ch.* 1.

As the King of *France* is ſtyled *Rex Francorum Chriſtianiſſimus*; the King of *Spain*, *Rex Catholicus*, or *Catholica Majeſtad*, Catholick Majeſty, and the Emperour Defender of the Church.

It is the manner of Kings alſo to write in the plural number, which is Gods own ſtyle, as *Mandamus*, *volumus*, *facimus*, *&c.* and indeed in the Scripture we often finde them called Gods, and in that ſenſe may be ſtyled *Divi*, or *Dii*, *quia Dei vicarii*, *& Dei voce judicant*. *Seld.* title of honor. *ch.*7. *Ibid.f.*44.

Mr. *Selden* ſpeaks thus upon this ſubject, Man as a Civil creature was directed to this form of ſubjection; As if the ſole obſervation of Nature had neceſſarily led the affections of men to this kinde of ſtate. Whence it is alſo that while others of the moſt curious *Ibid.fol.*4.

in

Her. Trismeg. in Philosophy tels us of Angels, and the Supreme Heavens being immediately governed by the Maker of all things; of the Planets and other Stars being ruled by the Sun; and the separated souls, and the Ayr being subject to the Moon; they add together that upon Earth Kings are in like sort of Government; as if natural reason had first ordained them on earth, by an unavoidable imitation of the Creators providence, used in that institution or government, in the Ayr, Starres and Heaven. Neither doe the ancientest *Gentiles* speak of those elder times then with clear supposition of Monarchy even in the Infancy of the world. And though divers of the chiefest states of the old *Grecians* were in their most flourishing times Democracies or Optimacies, yet the more ancient States there, were in every place Monarchies: as is expressly noted by *Pausanias*. They are honored in their salutations, not only with kissing the hand, but bowing the knee also, in acknowledgement of their superiority to all.

Paus. in Bœoticis Seld. f. 11.

Some are of opinion, that this kinde of Salutation came first to *Rome*, from the old customes of the *Asiatick* Kingdomes. For when the *Persians* meet, you may know whether they be equall or not; for in salutation they kisse each other, but if one be somewhat inferior, they kisse only the cheek, but if one be more ignoble, he fals down adoring the other, and passing by one another he turns his back, as

unworthy

unworthy to look him in the face, that is so much above him in honor.

The ceremonies at his Coronation are many; and in *England* more then any other Countreys, as the anoynting with Oyl, the sacred Consecration; which is to no other Kings but *France*, *Sicilie*, and *Jerusalem*; and his Crown set on his head with many religious Ceremonies, which *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Aragon*, and *Navar*, *&c.* have not, besides the Ensignes of Regality, which are, a Ring to signifie his faithfulnesse, a Bracelet for good works, a Scepter for Justice, a Sword for vengeance, Purple Robes to attract reverence, and a Diadem triumphant to blazon his glory.

The Ceremony of Anointing, every one almost understands to have been an institution as old as the Law of God almost; for though we finde no special command in the Law delivered for it; yet we finde examples of it in continued succession from Gods own people, and that with the holy Oyl, with which none by the command in the Law were to be anoynted but the Priest; which Oyl never wasted.

And that this hath been no Innovation amongst us, is proved by Mr. *Selden*, who makes it appear to be of above a thousand years standing, before it was either in the Empire or *France*. *Seld. ta. 6. fol. 149.*

Though they have had it in *France* a long

time, and they say by divine Institution, b
truding upon us for their authority, the
racle of a Dove that brought a vial of h
Oyl from Heaven to anoynt King *Clovis*
first, about five hundred years since Chri
which Oyle they say hath never wasted.

Chopni. de Domanio lib.3.tit.8.

It was the saying of *Thomas Becket* Archi
shop of *Canterbury*. *Inunguntur Reges in C
pite, etiam Pectore, & Brachiis, quod significat
riam, Sanctitatem, & fortitudinem.* Kings a
anoynted on the head to signifie their glory, a
the breast to emblematize their sanctity, on the
arms to declare their power.

He is crowned with an Imperial Crown
the Crown set on his head by the Archi
shop of *Canterbury*, a prerogative to that S
as it is in *Spain* to *Toledo*, in *France* to *Rheim*
and in *Swethen* to *Upsalia*.

But this Imperial Crown hath not be
long in use among us, though our Kings ha
have had Imperial commands, as over *Sco
land*, *Ireland*, *Man*, and other Islands: yet of h
land they were but Lords, untill the 33. ye
of *Henry* the eight, he being notwithstandi
as absolute a Monarch over it when he was
Lord of *Ireland*, as when he was styled King

Coke 7. par. Seld. fol. par. 1. ca. 8.

The Crowns formerly were but the same i
a manner with that of an Earl now.

Neither is it to be found that any suc
thing, as a Diadem was in use at all, till th
time of *Constantine the Great*, the distinction be
fore being some kinde of Chaplet, or whi

is moſt certain, a white Silk fillet about the brows, which was an ordinary way to diſtinguiſh, them as I have my ſelf ſeen Statues of the Emperor, with ſuch a kinde of fillet about the head.

From whence is that which we read that *Alexander the Great* took off his white Diadem to cure the madneſſe of *Seleucus*.

The firſt that was crowned with this kinde of Imperial Crown floryed and arched was *Henry* the third ſay ſome, but others *Henry* the firſt, and indeed it is left diſputable to me, ſo by me to others.

However it is very probable and plain that the ancienteſt Enſign of Regal Authority was the Scepter; which is every where ſpoken of both in the Scripture and profane ſtories.

There is another enſigne of their authority, which is a Globe with a Croſs, in uſe amongſt us ever ſince *Edward* the Confeſſor which is placed in the left hand as is ſeen in moſt of their Coyns, the Croſſe denoting his faith, and the Globe his Empire both by Sea and Land, as it is ſaid of *Juſtinian*, who was the firſt Emperor that ever had it. *Ibid. cap. 8.*

At the Coronation of the Empire, it is carryed by the Cout Palatine of the *Rhine*, where they call it *pomum Imperiale*.

This power, dignity, and ſtate hath been enjoyed by the female ſex, as heirs deſcending by the common right of Inheritance, and not

only in our parts, but many others, as at this day in *Swethen*, when there is not the least punctilio of a diminution in respect of the sex. Besides, for an addition to the honor of a King, there is the same state allowed to a Queen, during the life of her husband, as to a Queen absolute almost, and is allowed a Crown. She is called Queen from the *Saxon* word *cuningine*, as *King* from *cuning* only by variation of the gender, as it was their manner in such cases.

Segar. Hon. Mil. & Civ. lib. 4. cap 6.

She is permitted to sit in state at the Kings right hand, and to keep a Court distinct from the King, although she be but the daughter of an Earl. But this was in the time of King *Edgbert* prohibited, and so for a long time continued, by reason of *Eadburgh*, who poysoned her husband King *Brithick* of the *West-Saxons*. And if she be the daughter of a King Superior to her husband, she may retain the dignity of her Fathers daughter, and in this case the daughter hath preceded the Mother.

Jac. Rebuff. de dig. lib. 12.

And although in these latter times our Monarchy hath been reduced under the circumference of one Crown Imperial, no others having any other substitute Governours crown'd; Yet formerly both *Scotland* and *Ireland* had Kings distinct, whilest they acknowledged homage to the Crown of *England*, as also the Isles of *Man* and *Wight*.

The Kings of *Man* were first subject to the Kings

Kings of *Norway*, then to the Crown of *England*, and after to the Kings of *Scotland*, and since again to the Kings of *England*. *Dominus hujus Insulæ Rex vocatur, cui fas est Corona aurea coronari.* The Lord of the Isle is called King, and it is lawful for him to be crowned with a Crown of gold. *Tho. Walsingham 17 Rich.2.*

Henry the second allowed with the same honor *Roderig* of *Conaght* to be King, paying a homagery tribute. *Selden.c.3. par.1.*

The Lord *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* under *Henry* the sixt, was in the like manner crowned King of the Isle of *Wight*.

Which is enough in this place as to the dignity of a King.

Of the Emperor.

THe original of this title as it was long amongst the *Romans*, denoted only a General of an Army; and not till the time of *Julius Cæsar* translated to an honorary title, who being made perpetual Dictator, took also that of *Imperator* into his title; which hath continued in his Successors untill this day, and became Superior to the title of King that before was but substitute under it; (being yearly created in *January*, and ended in *September*.) Which great change happened upon the Victory of *Cæsar* against *Pompey* at the battail of *Pharsalia*. *Seg. fol. 214.*

This title was only taken up to supply that of King, which had not long before been thrown out by *Brutus*, and was supposed by the usurper to be yet fresh in their memories, and odious amongst them; and it was long after, before they used the title of King, though their power were as much, and the Ceremonies and Ensignes of Regality the same, and the Emperors Throne at *Rome* was called *Sedile regni*. But at last it grew to be as one, and then the Emperor of *Rome* having subjected under his Jurisdiction many Kingdomes, thought it however a title of more eminence, and so retained it. And though the title has not been so generally appropriated to our Crown; yet our Kings have been styled Emperors, and this Realm of *England*, called an Empire. So have the Kings of *Spain* and *France*.

See Cicero de divin. lib. 2.

Casaub. ad Spartian.

Stat. Hyb. 24 H. 8. cap. 12. & 25.

But it is more peculiarly allowed or assumed by the Emperors of *Germany*, who suppose that they have a right to the government of the whole world.

This Empire after it was divided to *Constantinople* and *Rome*; and then again that *Constantinople* had lost it to the *Turks*, it was removed to *Germany*, and in the reign of *Otho* the third, the election granted to seven Princes of *Germany*, the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Trevere*, & *Cullen*, the Count Palatine of *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquesse *Brandenburgh*, and the King of *Bohemia*; then called Duke of *Bohemia*. He

Segar. l. 4. cap. 4.

He hath had also the Superiority allowed him by all secular Princes; and whereas other Princes of Regal authority are crowned with but one Crown, he is with three: the first Iron, which he receives of the Bishop of *Cullen* at *Aquisgrane*; the second of Silver, which he receives at *Modena* from the Bishop of *Millan*; the third is of Gold, wherewith he is crowned at *Rome* by the Pope.

And in latter ages the title of King of the *Romans* is given to the heir, or him that is made, or chosen heir of the Empire, and he is crowned, and *Jura Regalia* given him, though not so absolute as not to have a dependence on the the Empire. See Mr. *Selden*, part. 2. chap. 1.

The Ensignes of his Imperial Dignity are a Crosse, a Launce, and a Sword; a Scepter; a Mond; and a Crown; and he is styled *Sanctissimus*.

The Emperor of *Russia* is not crowned; but is adorned with a rich Cap of Purple: Neither is the *Greek Sultan*; but vested with a mighty rich Tulipant. But there though the Emperor have no Diadem, yet the Sultanesse is adorned with a rich Crown or Diadem.

Leunclavius supplement. annal. Turc. An. Chr. 1566.

Thus have I run through all the degrees of honor, and with as much brevity as so copious a Theam would allow of, and for matter of precedency I think the method I have taken will save me the labour, and I am

unwilling to trouble the brains of an Ingenuous Reader with an unnecessary prolixity; only as to Offices of State, because I have omitted them altogether, I shall set down their places as in Princely solemnities they are to be disposed. In which those of the Crown are to precede all other of the Nobility that are not, except the Bloud Royal.

As the
- Lord Chancellor.
- Lord Treasurer.
- Lord President of the Privy Councel.
- Lord Privy Seal.

These six also are placed next the Lord Privy Seal thus according to their state of dignity; that is, if he be a Baron to sit above all Barons; if an Earl, above all Earls.

- Lord Great Chamberlaine of *England*.
- Lord High Constable of *England*.
- Lord Marshal of *England*.
- Lord Admiral of *England*.
- Lord Great Master or Steward of the Kings house.
- Lord Chamberlaine of the King house.

So the Kings principal Secretary being a Baron

Baron of the Parliament hath place above all Barons, and if he be of a higher degree according to the former rule.

The Spiritual Nobility are thus placed.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
The Archbishop of *York*.

Bishop of *London*.
Bishop of *Durham*.
Bishop of *Winchester*.

The two first are placed according to ancient dignity, and the three last by Act of Parliament, and the rest of the Bishops to take their places according to the seniority of Consecration. *Segar lib.* 4 *cap.* 24. By an Act of Parliament, *An.* 31. *Hen.* 8. See the Act in Mr. *Seldens Titles of Honor*.

So all men serving neer unto the Princes Person, either Civil or Military, are allowed a precedency in *pari dignitate*, and themselves according to his seniority of place. As to their precedency otherwise Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons are to take their places according to the antiquity of their title and their ancestors creation, and their Wives accordingly.

A Dukes eldest son takes place as a Marquesse, but beneath him; and his Wife beneath a Marchionesse, and if she be the daughter and heir of a Duke she shall goe before all

Dukes

Dukes eldest sons wifes; and however are equall to a Marchionesse, but to goe beneath them; and the younger sons of Dukes are in equal degree with an Earl, but to goe beneath him; and Marquesses eldest sons; and their Ladies to take place accordingly.

So the eldest son of a Marquesse as an Earl; and the younger as Viscounts, and their Ladies, and sisters to take place accordingly as before.

An Earls eldest son takes place as a youngest Viscount, and the younger as Barons, their wives and sisters accordingly, Viscount eldest sons, as Barons and their youngest sons to take place with Barons eldest sons above Knights Baronets (by an Act of King *James*,) and above all Bannerets, but those made by the King himself under the Stander; and all Knights Batchelers.

Selden. fol. 906.

Of Women.

NOw lest I should be thought malitious to a Sex I owe much honor to; before I conclude, I shall take some short observations more then already I have. And first that although they are not allowed to sit in Parliament, doe enjoy almost all priviledges due to the other sex.

Coke 8. part. 53.

The honorable Feminine dignities are Princesse,

Princesse, Duchesse, Marchionesse, Countesse, Vicountesse, and Baronesse. Which are either by Creation, by Descent, or by Marriage.

This honor by Creation, as it is rare amongst us, yet is it more rarely taken notice of: though many examples have been; as *Richard* the second, created *Margaret* Countesse of *Norfolk*, into the title of Duchesse of *Norfolk*. See the Charter in Mr. *Selden*. *Anne Bullen* was created Marchionesse of *Pembrooke* by *Hen.* 8. limited to her, and the heirs males of her body to be begotten: with creation money of twenty five pound *per annum*: and the ceremony of Mantle and Coronet.

Cart. 21. *Rich.* 2. *mem.* 12. *num.* 18.

Pat. 24. *Hen.* 8. *par.* 1.

The Lady *Finch* was by King *James* created Vicountesse of *Maidston* to her and her heirs of her body, with special clause that her heirs male should have a voyce in Parliament, and afterward she was likewise made Countesse of *Winchester*, *&c.*

Of these titles thus conferred Sir *Joh. Ferne* takes no notice, though else he discourses largely enough.

Pat. 21. *Jac. part.* 8. *num.* 4.

By descent we have continual examples when any daughter of an Earl or Vicount, shall continue a Virgin, or marry an Esquire, she shall retain that honor that springs from her fathers bloud, take place according; and be saluted by the title of Lady.

Which word Lady came from *Hleafdian* or *Leafdian*, by contraction in the *Teutonick*, and so *Lafdy*, and thence *Lady*, as from *Laford*,

Verstg. fol. 413. *Laford, Lord.* The word *laf* signifying bread, and *dian* serve. It seemes from that they called those persons that for their quality could entertain others, and distribute corn and bread to their neighbours, by that title.

And of old, though in the Empire, and here, the word *Dominus* was used in general for salutation amongst men of all sorts, yet *Domina* only to Persons of honor amongst women; as the widows of all Tenants in chief, and daughters and heirs of all Knights, &c.

Bract. li. 3. de coron. 116.

The heirs females of any Count or Baron, shall enjoy both the estate divided, and titles too, if they be to be divided; and they shall be enjoyed by their husbands, if they marry, in the right of their wives.

Ibi. de acq. rer. Dom. lib. 2. c. 34.

So that if there be two or three or more sisters, to share the estate, and the honors and dignities inherent be enough, they shall enjoy every one, one; as in the case of the Earldom of *Pembrooke* in the time of *Edward* the third, and now the Lord *Darcy* of the North, by the same right enjoys the title of the Lord *Conyers*.

But this holds not when the title is held by *jus gladium*, or Knights service; or if the honor be in any Castle or place only, it cannot be divided, but falls and dissolves in the Crown; or left to the disposing of the King. And again if the estate of honor and dignity be not descending to the heirs general, but entayl'd unto heirs male, it cannot be the inheritance of a daughter; as many times it is.

But

But we may understand this the better by that more eminent demonstration of high offices of the Kingdom, which descending by inheritance on the heirs general have been challenged by the husbands of heirs female, in right of their wives, the descent male failing; as in the case of the Duke of *Buckingham* in the time of *Henry* the e ght, challenging the office of High-Constableship of *England*. *Diers* reports. 283. *b.*

The office of L. Steward descended to *Blaunch*, daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, in whose right *John* of *Gaunt* her husband enjoyed it.

So the office of Earl Marshal descended to the house of *Norfolk*, by an heir female, afterward being forfeited by Treason, was conferred to the Lords *Howards* of *Arundell*.

And in this and all such descents, where there are not dignities enough to allow a partition to all the sisters, but the honor shall be undividable, it shall descend to the eldest, or be disposed by the King to which he please.

And for ennobling by birth, these rules are observed: that if a Gentleman, Knight, or Baron, doe marry a wife of ignoble parents, she shall enjoy the title, name, and dignity of her husband: For saith Sir *J. Fern*, let the wife be shining and glorious with the dignities of her husband; Whereas on the contrary, if a Gentlewoman of bloud and Coat Armor shall marry a Francklin, Yeoman, or the like, that is ignoble, having no Coat Armor, his condition is no whit advanced by marriage in point of honor; *although let him be inferior to* Glory of Generosity. *fol.* 62. *Ibid.*

her

Coke 4. part. 118. b. 6. part. 53. b. ibid.

her that she shall marry, yet she shall retain the honor, state and dignity she was born to.

But there is this law for them to walk by too, that is, *Si mulier nobilis nupserit ignobili, desinit esse nobilis*; that is, if a Noble woman marry with an ignoble, her nobility is extinguished; for she is under the power of her husband, and ought not to be in a condition above him: for example whereof, a case is cited of one *Ralph Hayward* Esquire, and the Lady *Anne Powes*, widow of the Lord *Powes*.

Dyer. 79.

But I am of opinion (that being only an acception in Court by the adversary of the party) that this is not to be understood, but in case the person such a Noble woman shall marry, be no Gentleman, and that she hath received the honor she enjoyed before, from the right of a former husband, and not by descent of Ancestors, for the words of Judge *Coke* run thus: *Si mulier nobilis nupserit ignobili, desinit esse nobilis, & eodem modo quo quidem constituitur, dissolvitur*; that is, if a Noble woman shall marry an ignoble husband she ceases to be noble, and in the same manner her honor was constituted it is dissolved.

Coke par. 1. fol. 16.

So as by the laws of the Nation an Adulteresse forfeiteth her dower; so also her honor of Nobility if she commit adultery, either as a wife or widow; or else having received honor from her deceased husband, and shall so put him out of her minde as to subject her self to another, by which act she wipeth

both

both the name and memory of the former from her, ſhe hath the ſentence of forfeiture againſt her. So Sir *John Ferne* in his *Glory of Generoſity, fol.* 62. Yet the law is thus curious in preſerving the memory of Vertue in the honor of its reward, that if a woman of Noble bloud doe marry a Churle, or Clown, and have iſſue by him; ſhe being an heir, that iſſue ſhall have liberty of bearing her Coat Armor. But Sir *John Ferne* ſays only for life, and that on a Lozenge Shield (which is the feminine bearing,) with the difference of a Cinque foile.

One note more I think proper in this place; which is, if a *French*, *Spaniſh*, or *German* woman be maryed to any Peer of this Realm, or other Gentleman, and be not denizoned; by the laws of the Nation, ſhe cannot claim the priviledges or titles of her husband; nor have Dower or Joynter from him.

32 of *Ed.* 3. 35. in the caſe of *Gilb. Humfrevill.*

And thus much I think ſufficient in this place as to the honor of Women; and if I have ſaid too little, I wiſh I could have ſaid more; if too much, I beg their pardons, but refer my ſelf to the Law.

In the next place I ſhould proceed to the diſplay of Armory; by which the infinite number of perſons are diſtinguiſht, by an innumerable varietie of different Enſignes that doe illuſtrate and appropriate their dignity and honor: but by the way, I have ſtumbled on another Theam, which though it be not

ſo

so much concerned in honor, yet the Kingdom is much concerned in it, as a power; and though I need not say much, yet I cannot passe by it and say nothing.

Of a Parliament.

SOme not altogether knowing of that true *constitution of a Parliament*, may be apt to think that its authority is only Supreme in this Nation. But let such understand, that from this argument, if there were none other, it is disproved; that nothing can be made greater or more excellent then the thing that makes it, *Propter quod unumquodque tale est, illud majus tale.* And such creatures as shall aim at a Superiority to their Creator, are to be esteemed like those Angels, that (by the same spirit) attempting the same pride, precipitated themselves from everlasting liberty to eternal chains.

This great Councel did arise from the ancient custome of not only the *Saxons*, but all Nations in the world almost, who have had examples of their Kings summoning the chief Peeres and Nobles to consult in weighty affairs. Which Councel among the *Saxons* was called Witttenagmote, which was a meeting of the chief Prelates, and Peers, to deliberate about, and to consent to, what new

Seld. Title of Honor. *fol.*632.

laws the King ſhould enact: and advising in matters of State, giving Judgement upon ſuits or complaints in the ſame Court, as is underſtood of the time of King *Ine* (of *Weſſexe*) about 711. years after Chriſt.

And again of King *Ethelbert* his ordaining, *Decreta Judiciorum juxta exempla Romanorum cum conſilio ſapientum.* And when *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* was perſwaded to be a Chriſtian, he conſulted *cum Principibus & Conſularibus ſuis.* He called to Councel his Princes, or Ealdermen and Counſellors. *Bed. Hiſt. Eccl. lib. 2. cap. 5.* *Ibid. lib. 2. cap. 15.*

And again King *Eldred*, *An.* 948. *In feſto Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ*, all the Nobility of the Kingdome were ſummoned by an Edict from the King, as well Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Abbots, as all of the reſt of the *Lords and Chief Counſellors*, *Thanes* and *Ealdormen* to come to *London* to a Wittenagmote or great Councel to conſult about affairs of the whole Kingdome: As *Ingulphus* his words are.

And again in the time of *Edward the Confeſſor*, the Parliament ſate at *London*, *Rex & omnes Regni Magnates*; In which Parliament the King attaches Earl *Godwin*, for that he had kil'd his brother *Alfred*, and upon his pleading, and ſubmiſſion, the King refers him to the Judgement of the Court: who a long while debating it, to no purpoſe: at laſt *Leofricus Conſul Ceſtriæ probus homo quoad Deum, & Seculum*, (ſaith the Author) ſpake thus, Earl *Godwin* is a gallant perſon, and a man next *Florent. p. 77.*

the King of the best birth in the land; and it cannot be denyed but by his counsel or design, *Alfred* was slain; therefore my opinion is, that he with his son, and all we twelve Earls, that are his friends and kindred, do present our selves humbly before the King, loaden with as much gold and silver, as every man can carry betwixt his arms, to offer it up with supplication for an expiation of the crime. Which being consented unto, and done; the King considering the reference he had made to the Court, ratified their act and his pardon.

By which we see their meetings was at the Kings summons; their power only deliberative in giving legal force by consenting to what he should think fit to make a Law; and to advise *de arduis Reipub*: not that this force given by them, is to be understood otherwise, than that, because it was enacted by their consent it was the more binding over them: their consent otherwise being no whit binding over the Soveraigns will, in the enaction; for it was his *volumus* that made it; and let their consultations rise to never so powerful votes, and results; be the thing what it would, his *Nolumus* buryed it in oblivion, which custom hath ever continued as a true Prerogative of the Crown. Nay *avisera le Roy*, which is but, the King will consider of it, was enough to throw a Bill out of the House, nothing enacted by them, though by a general consent

of both Houses of Lords & Commons being of any force, & that not only before, but after the Commons were brought in; which I finde to be about the time of *Edw.* 1. his third year of Inauguration, *an. Dom.* 1273. Who in 23. year of his reign, confirmed the *Magna Charta* made by *Henry* the third, though Mr. *Selden* is of opinion, the first summoning of the Commons was in the 49. year of *Henry* the third.

See the Statute of the year, 1273. *Seld. p.* 117.

The style of the Statutes running after this manner, The King hath Ordained and Established these Acts underwritten, *&c.* First the King willeth and commandeth that, *&c.* Signifying the power of enacting to force, and penalty, was derived from the *Volumus* of the King, not the Vote of the Lords and Commons; their consent only making it of more vigour against themselves.

It it were an Act of Indulgence or relief to the Common-wealth, it run thus; *Our Lord the King of his special Grace, and for the affection that he bears unto his Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and other of his Realms, hath granted that,* &c. And sometimes, *Our Soveraign Lord the King hath granted and commanded at the Instance of the Nobles of this Realm,* &c. No mention at all being made of the consent of the Lords and Commons.

Anno 18. 1. *Edw.* 1290.

Stat. de malefactoribus: An. Reg. Ed. 20.

Then afterwards thus they run, *Our Lord the King, by the Councel of his Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and other great men and Nobles of his Kingdome, in his Parliament hath Ordained and Enacted,*

&c. *An.* 33. *Edward* the first, 1307. and so along in other Statutes, the Commons not at all mentioned in the enacting any Statute; but as thus, in the begining of *Edward* the third, *At the request of the Commons of this Realm by their Petition made before him and his Councel in the Parliament by the assent of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons*, &c. Untill the 23. of this Kings reign, in a Statute of Labourers, I finde the Commons not mentioned, and then the power of Ordination given to the Statute still by the King, as thus, *It is ordered by our Lord the King by the assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and other great men, and all the Commons of the Realm, summoned to this Parliament*, &c.

And in one Act of the same King the style run thus, *The King of his own will without motion of the Great men or Commons, hath granted and Ordained in ease of his people*, &c.

An 36. Ed. 1. And then to signifie the Constitution of the Commons in Parliament, See the 37. of *Edward* the third, where the Statute runs thus; *The King at his Parliament*, &c. *at the request of the Commons, and by the assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, and other Great men there assembled, hath Ordained*, &c. *and at the prayer of the Commons*, &c. In which style most of the Statutes run untill *Henry* the eight.

An. 37. Ed. 1. & an. 7. Rich. 2. Hen. 3. Ed. 4. Rich. 3.

And for provision of the choyce of the Commons in a Statute of the 23. of *Hen.* 6. is set down the form of Writ by which they are summoned, where it is also enacted, *That the Knights*

Knights of the Shires for Parliament, hereafter to be chosen, shall be natural Knights, or otherwise such natural Esquires, or Gentlemen of the same County as shall be able to be Knights. *Vide Plowden. f. 121.*

And every Knight that is elected, ought to be a resident of the place, for which he is elected: and every man that is an Elector ought to have forty shillings of free-hold within the said County; and for the security of it, the Sheriffe hath power to put them to an Oath upon the Evangelist, and the Election ought to be betwixt the hours of eight and nine in the forenoon, and so of Burgesses. Statute 8. of *Hen. 6. cap.* 15.

The form of the Writ is this; *Rex Vic' &c. Salutem. Quia nostri consilii pro quibusdam arduis & urgentibus negotiis nos statum & defensionem regni nostri Angliæ & Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ concernent' quoddam Parliamentum nostrum Westm. 12. die Novemb. proxim' futur' teneri Ordinavimus, & ibidem prefatis Magnatibus Proceribus domus regni nostri colloquium habere & tractare, tibi precipimus firmiter injungentes quod facta Proclamatione in proximo tuo post receptionem hujus literis nostris tenend' die & loco predicto duos milites gladiis cinctis magis idoneos, & discret' Com' prædict' &c. & electionem illam in distincte & a parte sigillo tuo; & sub sigillis eorum qui electioni illi interfuerint nobis in Cancellaria nostra & locum certifices indilate.* *Crompt: Courts 16. vid. Sta. de An. 23. H. 6. cap. 15.*

And still before they came up to the House, they signed Indentures to be true and faithful

ful to their King and Countrey, and the service thereof upon a penalty even to the last long Parliament of eternal infamy.

And in the third of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was enacted in full Parliament, for the safety of the Queens Majestie her Heirs and Successors, and the dignity of the Imperial Crown of *England*, for the avoiding both of such hurts, perils, dishonor and inconveniencies, as have before time befallen; that not only all persons should take the Oath of Supremacy, upon divers penalties in that Act specified; But also every Knight, Citizen, and Burgesse of the Parliament should take the said Oath before he entred into the said House, or had any voyce there; else he should be deemed no Knight, Citizen, or Burgesse for that Parliament, nor have any voyce; but shall be to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if he had never been returned, nor elected for that Parliament, and shall suffer all pains, and penalties, as if he had presumed to sit in the same without election, return, or authority. And by King *James* the Oath of Allegiance was added. Yet notwithstanding all this limitation upon the Commonalty, Parliaments in *England* were ever esteemed since *Magna Charta*, the greatest liberty of the Subject, none else indeed being dreampt of.

And as it is as great a flower of the Crown to summon Parliaments, as *fœdera, & bellum indicere*, to make War and Leagues; which is so

so absolute, that it is resolved by all the Judges of the Land, that the King may, before he is Crowned (if by descent the Crown be his right) summon a Parliament, or within age; as was seen in King *Henry* the sixt, who summoned divers Parliaments in his 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 years of his reign, yet was not crowned till the eight. He being then essentially King, without any Ceremony or Act, *ex post facto*, and Coronation but a Royal Ornament.

21 of *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Plowd. 221. 6.

So the priviledges of Parliament, and of the Common-wealth by Parliament, are as great, for though wee thus see the great Prerogative of a King, yet many things there are which a King in his own Kingdome cannot doe without a Parliament by the Laws, by which he hath bound himself; as the making any man hereditable, or the altering the Common Law, or Customes of the Realm, though by his absolute authority he may commit any man to prison during his pleasure.

Bract. initio libri.

Brookes prerog. 13. *c.* 73. *&* *Stamff.* 72.

Therefore every Parliament man during the time of the Parliament is priviledged from all disturbance of arrest for debt, or the like, and the servants of any Parliament man, as much as the Kings are.

Dyer 60. *Cromptons* Courts. *fol.* 11.

And to this Parliament, for the further security of the good of the Common-wealth, were ever admitted certain Judges of the land, (though they had no vote, which sate on Woolsackes) that as the Clergy in Spiritual-

ties,

ties, so the Judges of the Law in things of the Law were to advise and determine, when any difficulty did arise. That what laws should be enacted might be answerable to the Will of God, and not repugnable to the customs of the land.

And in our latter times all Acts of Parliament, though made by the King have this style; by the consent of Lords and Commons; notwithstanding the Civil Law saith, *Quod Principi placuit, legis habet vigorem.* The will of the King is the power of the Law.

The End of Honor.

The Analysis of Armory.

I Have with as much brevity as so copious a Theam would admit, run through all the distinctions of Honor. In the next place I shall with as great a contraction lay down the emblemes of those distinctions and atchievements due to Nobility, and the reward of virtue, in the methodical rules of Armory. Bearing of Armes at this time being the only external distinction of degrees and qualities, amongst all civil Societies and Commonwealths.

From whence we received this custome is uncertaine, if especially we look to the producing of it into rule and form: as it is from imitation, Sir *John Ferne* is of opinion that we did borrow it from the *Egyptians*; meaning from their Hieroglyphicks.

Others will have that the first institution of these honorable differences was amongst the *Israelites*; but however, it is not much material to this discourse to be too inquisitive of the

original in that kinde, since succession of tim hath converted it into another custom; whic may be for ought I know in imitation o the *Romans*; who were accustomed upon tri umphs or festivals to produce the Statues o their Ancestors, as the pedigree of their Gen rous race.

Which statues were not (as some may ima gine) erected from the voluntary phansie o the parties represented, as is the leaving ou pictures behinde us when we dye, to our pos geny; so might every phlegmatick, me ehanick do: but they were such as were b some heroick act allowed as a publick rewar of virtue, which was customary among them.

And truly although every good Subject ought to be alwayes prepared alike, to offe his body and minde unto the service of th Common-wealth, without hope or expecta tion of mercinary reward, honor, or glory yet is honor a necessary perqusite to a Crown and Common-wealth, being in it self a tru spur to generosity.

Out of which respect the *Romans* joyned the two Temples of Honor and Virtue in such a manner, that no man could enter into that of Honor, without first passing through the other of Virtue.

Sir *John Fernes* opinion is, that the first that imployed these ensignes in this nature, was *Alexander the Great*; so to distinguish those that had

had done any memorable acts, that they might urge an emulation in their fellow Souldiers.

It is said of *Epaminondas*, and *Othraydes*, that being ready to dye, they wrote their glorious exploytes upon their shields themselves; to give encouragement to others to follow their examples when they were dead.

Guillim believes that *Charles the Great* was the first that put them into this methodical order; which doubtlesse, could not be, if as Sir *Jo. Ferne* saith also that *Julius Cæsar* constituted an office of *Feciales*.

But I finde it in another Author to be instituted by *Numa*, when he made warre upon the *Fidenates* a people of *Latium*.

However it is a general opinion amongst our most judicious Heralds, that the bearing of Arms as a badge of honor amongst us was not til about the time of *Henry* the third, although many coates have been inserted in some Writers of much longer standing; as that of *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester*, in the time of the *Conqueror* a Wolfes head erraſed: of *Gilbert de Gaunt* Earl of *Kime*, long before, *Barry* of 6. Or & Az. over all a bend Gul. Which are treated of by Sir *John Ferne*, but how authentick his authority might have been to him, to cause his insertion; or his to others, I know, not; but I shall be bold to insert one which may chance carry some weight with it, which I shall raise from an Noble Family in the

North; the family of the *Hiltons* (whose antiquity (not only by an ancient pedegree which I have seen taken out of the Office but by the Records of the *Tower*) doth produce the noblest descent that I know any family in *England*;) the pedegree is too large to be inserted in this place, else I would doe it; however shall extract some notes from it, that may signifie as much.

The first that I finde recorded of the family was Sir *William Hilton*, Knight, who marying the daughter of Sir *John Grisly*, Knight (a family long since I think extinct) had issue *Adam Hilton*: Which *Adam* living in the time of King *Athelstan*, gave to the Monastery of *Hartlepoole* a Pix or Crucifix, which was in weight twenty five ounces of silver and caused his Armes to be engraven on it Arg. two barres Azure, which are yet seen upon the Gate of *Hilton* Castle in the Bishopr. of Durr where they lived, with a *Moses* head for Crest the Gate & the Chappel (which is very stately for its structure and bignesse) are the only parts remaining of the ancient building. He gave unto the same Monastery a Cope & Vestment withthe Scole; and the like gift unto the two Monasteries of *Whitby* and *Gisborough* with fifty seven ounces of silver to make Censors. They were five descents before the Conquest; and hath now the nine and twentyeth descent surviving. In which line were twenty four Knights, eighteen whereof were in a continued succession.

But I leave this nicety to more critical judgements to determine the thing, having for authority custome sufficient to make it a law within it self, without the derivation of any original institution. Former ages having esteemed the laws of Heraldry with as great a veneration as any in the Nation; as indeed it ought still to be, and more especially in these, and all such times as ours, the Court of Heraldry being not only the Law-giver to Honor, but the best record of Families and Inheritances; (though the Gentry of this land are too dull to know it) since Coat Armour hath been hereditary, as it hath ever since the time of *Lewis Legrosse*, (according to the account of Sir *John Ferne* and *Guillim*:) As by one instance I shall declare, If a man being an Orphan, and by such times as ours have been, the records of what estate did rightly belong to him, and from his ancestors may be burnt, plundered, or otherwise imbeselled, and by such spirits as such times doe plentifully afford, have been obtruded from his right, and hath nothing to plead for it, this Office being the just Record of his Pedegree, would produce an evidence sufficient, though from many generations his missfortunes have descended: more particularly of the Office in another place.

As for the progresse of Armory, I have pitcht upon the most methodical course I could, disposing it into several divisions

and to every division adding its varieties, as in the succeeding Scutcheons will appear, that I have crowded many severals into one Scutcheon, is to contract the general into lesser bulk.

The form of placing the devices of armes on Escucheons, is from the ancient Shields, and therefore called an Escutcheon from the word *Scutum*.

They are also called Coats of Arms from the custome of the Ancients, embroidering their devises on the coats they wore over their arms.

For the form, or rules, for the shape of Shields, there can be none; for any form that a shield may be devised into, may be taken for the shape of an Escutcheon.

And next for the rules of Blazing, there are not many, but every thing to be called according to their denomination; excepting such as by antiquity have continued other names then our vulgar language doth now give. And again, observing a method from their several postures and positions in the shield, which gives a several term, and must be very carefully regarded; for the adding or diminishing the least punctillio, makes the coat so much another thing, that should another man own it, he could not be questioned for it.

And although Sir *John Ferne* gives this definition of *Blazonia est recitatio, vel commemoratio alicujus virtutis, & quempiam, sub quibusdam*

signis

ſignis abunde, & vere laudare aut decorum dicere. Yet our latter times have preſcribed a rule of avoiding in any caſe of Blazoning as much as may be; multiplicity of words, eſpecially ſuch as are impertinent: this is alſo called Martialling a Coat; though that is a word by ſome eſteemed only to be uſed when many Coats are diſpoſed or quartered in one Shield. Rules in Blazon.

Iterations of words are alſo to be avoided, and in blazoning a Coat, the field muſt ever be firſt expreſt, and then the charge; and in that what poſſeſſeſt the greateth part or neereſt the Center of the Shield firſt.

As for the diverſity of kindes of Blazon though by no greater authority then cuſtome of ſome men; there is three made, by colours and metals; pretious ſtones; and planets; the manner of blazoning thereby, making a diſtinction betwixt private Gentlemen, Perſons ennobled with dignity, and Royal families. Sir *John Ferne* makes fourteen.

Or	*Topaz*	*Sol*
Arg.	*Pearle*	*Luna*
Sab.	*Diamond*	*Saturn*
Gul	*Rubie*	*Mars*
Azure	*Saphir*	*Jupiter*
Ver	*Emrald*	*Venus*
Purpur	*Amethiſt*	*Mercury*
Fenne	*Jacynth*	*Dragons head*
Sanguin	*Sardonix*	*Dragons tail*

But this is only a fantastick humor of our Nation, and for my part I shall avoid it as ridiculous, being no where in the world used but here: and not here by any judicious Herald: that I insert it, it is to leave to those humors that will make use of it.

For the order, according to the ancient rule I have first begun with Metals, and Colours, to which I have adjoined the furrs the parts of the Escutcheon; distinctions of families, bordures, and crooked lines; because from them the honorable Ordinaries receive a various form and nomination.

Then I have set down in one Escutcheon all the Ordinaries; which are afterward in an order, (beginning with one particular) followed in their varieties.

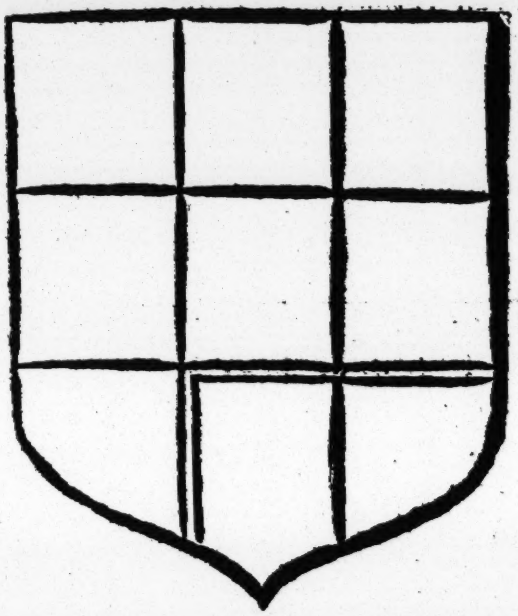
Then all dead things in their order, living and verdent, according to their position and posture, also those that are composed of some kinde of Celestial things, as the Sun, Moon, and Stars; all kinde of Martial things or Mechanick; or the most part of what is usually born in our *English* Armory.

In the tincture of Armes there is by all observed a different value, as first, that the metals are allowed a precedency to colours; so also is there by some understood to be more of worth in one Colour then another; yet for my part, I am of opinion, that it is so little as not worth taking notice of, only for other mens opinions sakes, I will touch at it.

Colours.

First

First of the metals, every judgement will be ready without any arguments to give gold the preheminence.



As for the colours I think they are thus to be esteemed in point of priority, Sables, Gules, Azure, Vert, Purpure, and some doe introduce tenne, but it being a bastard colour, is exempted, especially amongst *English* Armory, only reserved for abatement of honour, except in one or two examples of things.

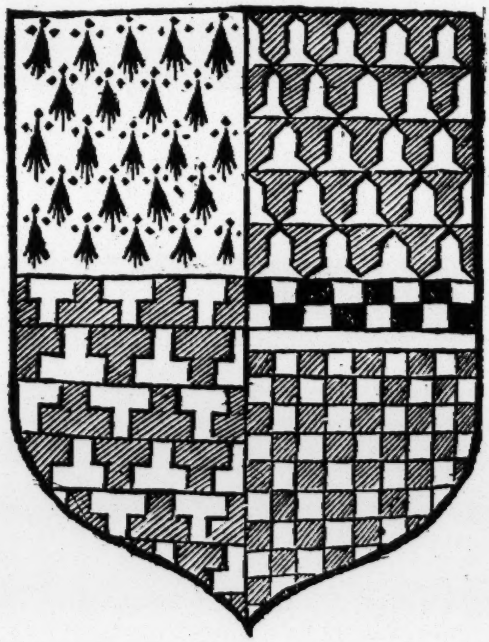
Thus I have placed the colours, though contrary to the rules of some, as *Guillim* placeth yellow in the third place, and green in the forth.

Sir

Sir *John Ferne* allows Gules the third honor, and placeth Sable in the fifth.

Mr. *Guillim* bringeth in also another colour called Murrey or Sanguin, but I never saw it used in an *English* Coat; only this and Tenne are appropriated to the abatements of honor, therefore to be set a part from the rest, I think properly.

The next in order is Furrs, which may be of one colour alone, or more then one, which Furrs are supposed to have been the doublings of Mantles.



The first of these may seem to goe all under the

the name of Ermins, but they are diſtinguiſhed by various names, according to their colours, as if as the firſt it be white powdred with black, it is Ermin; if black with white Ermines; if yellow with black as the Erminoys: if as the fourth black with yellow *Pean* : if white with black and one red hair Erminites: by which it is underſtood how preciſe a man ought to be in the blazon, or tricking a coat when ſo ſmall a difference; as the colour of one hair ſhall make a coat another thing.

The next is called Vayre or Verry, this being of Argent and Azure, is termed Vaire only, but if any other colours, then muſt it be blazoned Verry of ſuch colours; as for example, Ermin and Gules by the name of *Greſſey* of *Darbyſhiere*.

The next is potent counter-potent, by ſome Varry Copy.

The colours whereof muſt be blazoned.

The laſt is but of two counters, is called countercomponed; but if of more then checky.

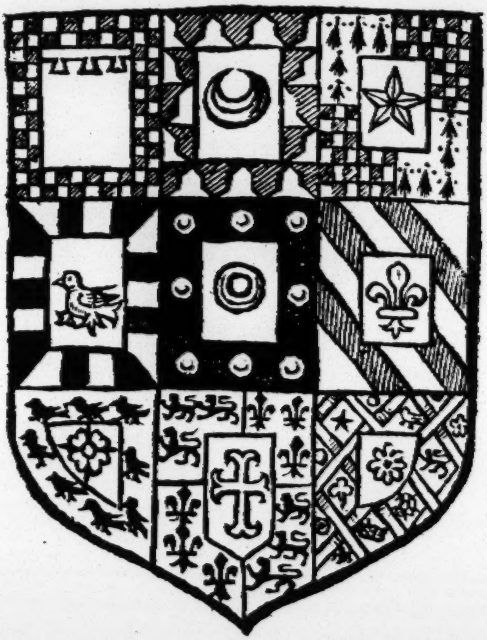
If any of which be in a bordure, you muſt ſay a bordure purflew of ſuch a furre; blazoning the furre and the colours.

Now by the way Mr. *Guillim* doth hint one rule in Blazon concerning the field (which is the ſurface of the Shield) which ought to be well obſerved for propriety of ſpeaking: which is not to ſay he beareth a field or; Or, Arg. &c. but the field is Or, or Arg. &c. or elſe he beareth, Or, or Arg. Gules, or the like, *&c.*

Theſe

These Furres are often born in Bordures also, which are in the next place to be treated of.

And here in one Escucheon have I placed the bordures; and in the several quarters the differences of brethren.



Of bordures if it be plain, you must say a Bordure Gules, or the like.

If it be charged with Beasts, then it is blazoned a bordure enurney of such beasts: if of Birds, Enaluran of such Birds; if of Flowers, Verdoy; if of deadthings, Entoyre, as of Bezanti, Mullets or the like.

The

The plain or ſimple bordures have alſo their varieties according to all their crooked lines. Which I ſhall ſhew ſhortly after.

For the charged bordures here is exemplified nine diſtinct.

In the firſt is a bordure counter-compounded Or & Gules, the ſecond a bordure Purflew of Vayre; the third quarterly compoſed of Ermin and Checky, Or, & Azure; the fourth Gobbonated, Or, & Sables; the fifth Sables Entoyre of eight Bezants; the ſixth Or, a bordure Gules charged with three Bendlets Sables; the ſeventh, Azure, Enaleuren of eight Martlets Or: the eight, quarterly, the firſt Gules Enurney of three Lyoncels paſſant guardant, Or, the ſecond Azure Verdoy of as many Flowerdelis: the third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt: which with a Field argent was the Coat Armour of *Henry Courtney* Earl of *Devonſhire*. Marqueſſe of *Exon*. This may be blazoned ſhort, by *England* and *France*. The ninth is a bordure Gules, Diapred, Entoyre, Enurney, Enaleuron and Verdoy.

This kinde of bordure may be of any two or other ſet number of theſe alſo.

Now to the intent that Coat Armour might deſcend to the poſterity with ſafety, and free from diſſenſion or ſtrife, diſtinctions were invented, which I have here ſet down, to the number nine.

By which differences the bearer is underſtood of what degree or line of Conſanguinity he

he is; if he be of the second, third, or fourth house, and what brother of that house by charging his Coat with the different appertaining, and if a younger brother of a younger house then by charging the difference (of the house with difference of line, of fraternity: there being so much care taken for the preserving the honor or the entire Coats, that the eldest son of the first house during the life of his father (so of the rest) cannot bare it without his distinction, and for this reason, hath the Nephew of the first, (the father being dead) been alwaies preferred before the Uncle of the second, &c. and taketh place before him.

Segar. Ferne. Guillim.

By the way also, we are to take notice, that if all the brethren die without issue, and leave sisters behinde, as they are co-inheritors of the Lands and Estate, so shall they be of the coat Armour also, without any distinction at all, to either of them; because by them the name of the house cannot be preserved, they being all reckoned but as one Heire.

Again, if they be not heirs, they are not admitted to the bearing of the Coat Armour; for saith Sir *John Ferne*, *Arma non transeunt ad agnatos, & affines.* Yet their husbands are admitted to adjoyne the armes of their wives families in the sinister side of their Escutcheons, with their own; but if they have none of their own, then not at all.

Now there is none of those signes, but are sometimes

ſometimes born, in armes, as charges of the coat but when they are diſtinctions, it is eaſily known by their ſingularity, either of place, poſition, or diminutive proportion.

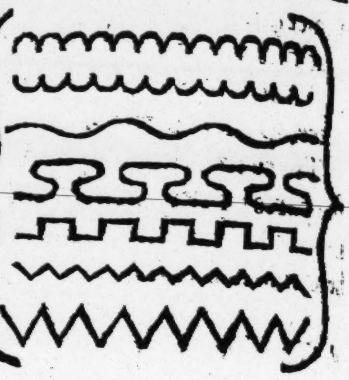
There is a care to be obſerved concerning the parts of the Eſcutcheon as to the prehemi-nence of location for all charges, which are here marked thus.

A, The Dexter chief.
B, The preciſe middle chief.
C, The ſiniſter chief.
D, The honor point.
E, The Feſſe point.
F, The Nombril point
G, The Dexter Baſe.
H, The preciſe middle Baſe.
I, The ſiniſter Baſe.

There are ſeverall crooked lines to be obſerved alſo, wherewith all the ordinaries are many times made different and various, which are theſe:

1, Invecked

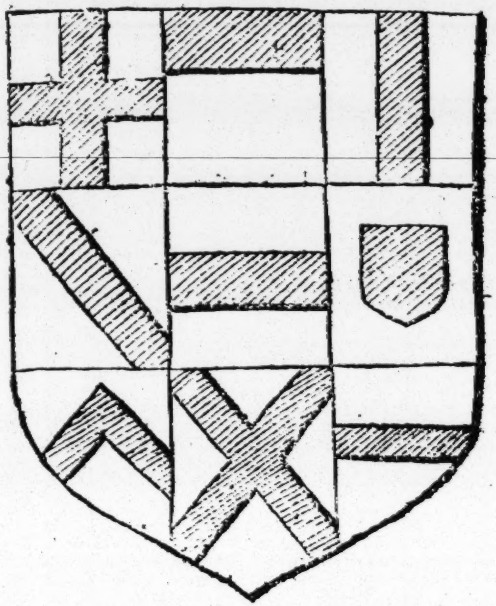
1, Invecked. 1
2, Ingrayled. 2
3, Wavy. 3
4, Nebule. 4
5, Embattaild or crenelle. 5
6, Indented. 6
7, Dancette. 7



Of these lines the two first differ only in this, that the points of the ingrailed line are turned into the field, and the other contrary into the ordinary, that those lines do make. The last two are both one *secundum quale*, only differing *secundum quantum*; the one being only wider and deeper then the other.

And when any of these ordinaries are drawn with these lines, the Blazoner is to say, a Bend, chief, pale or what it is; envecked, engrayled, wavy, or the like: but if plain, then only to name the ordinary with its colours according to the following examples:

1, A



1, A Crosse. 2, A Chief. 3, A Pale. 4, A Bend. 5, A Fesse. An innecutcheon. 7, A Cheveron. 8, A Saltyre. 9, A Barre.

The last of which ordinaries may easily be mistaken for the same, or at least a diminutive of the fist; but it is not; and they are distinguished by the space they possesse in the field; and also by this difference, the Barre hath liberty all over the field with its diminutions, the Fesse only one proper place.

These ordinaries according to *Leigh* doe possesse these proportions of the field.

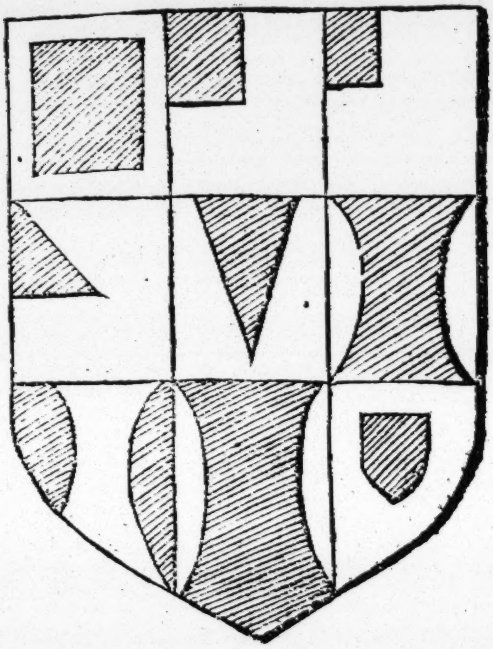
Crosse,	containeth	uncharged the fift part, but charged the third,
the Chief,		the third part,
the Pale,		the third part,
the Bend,		the fift uncharged, but charged the third,
the Fesse,		the third part,
the Innescut.		the fift part,
the Chever.		the fift part,
the Saltyr,		the fifth uncharged, but charged the third,
the Barre,		the fift part.

Of these Ordinaries some have their diminutives, as the Barre a Closset, a barralet; the Bend both dexter and sinister, the dexter hath a Bendlet, Garter, single and double Cottises; and a Ribbon, the sinister bend, a Scarp, and a Battune; a Cheveron hath its Cheveronels.

And here now I shall desire to be excused for digressing from the method of other men, especially Mr. *Guillim*; and first to take notice of some other formes neer relating to the Ordinaries for their shape and proportion; on which are oftentimes rewards and additions of honour placed in Coats; as also the abatements of honour for misdemeanor, and dishonorable actions, that afterwards I may not have any thing to interrupt a me-

methodical proceeding in the reſt.

The firſt of which are thoſe on which moſt commonly additions are given, wch are theſe.



The firſt is a bordure ſpoken of before,
The ſecond a quarter.
The third a Canton.
The fourth a Gyron.
The fift a Pile.
The ſixth two Flaſques.
The ſeventh two Flanches.
The eight two Voyders; which ſaith *Leigh* is the way of bearing a reward given to a woman.

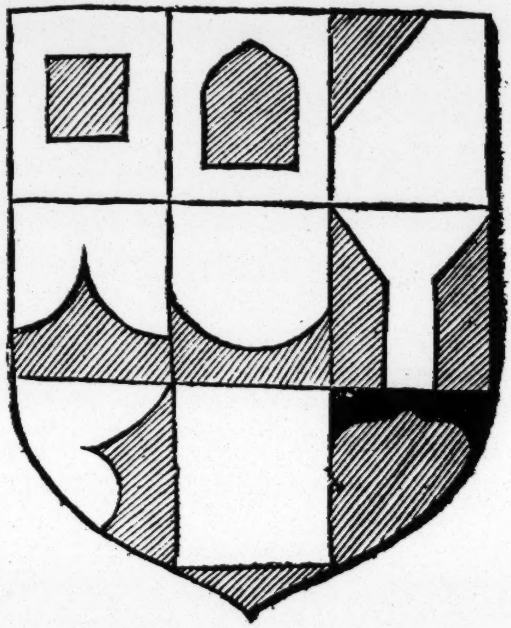
The ninth is Ernoin an Innescutcheon Gules, named also a Scutcheon of pretence.

On any of these may an addition of Honor be placed according to the pleasure of the Prince, or the phancy of the Herald, that is left to the designing. Which reward remains to the posterity of the atchiever, and not of the descendents of his family, but his own line may bear it. In which manner I have seen the armes of a Kingdome given to a private Subject, nay and sometimes a stranger, as in the example of Sir *Henry St. George Norroy* King of Armes; who upon an Embassie into *Sweden*, was honored by the King of the *Swethes*, with the addition of the Armes of *Swethen* in a Canton.

The Marquesse of *Exeter* gave the Armes of *England* in a bordure, as in the Escutcheon of bordures is seen in the eight quarter, being given him by *Henry* the eight.

Now the laws of honor having by a continued succession of time maintained and refined these rules of Nobility, for the encouragement of brave and generous spirits: so foreseeing the proneneſſe of all men being apter to fall and decline from the vertues and braveneſſe of their ancestors, and to bury the honor of the deceased purchasers in the dust, then to improve the talent of renown time hath entrusted them with; as a correction to such dunghil spirits, there is provided a method of degrading them from, or giving diminutions

minutions of disgrace to the Arms of such, as the example of the succeeding Escutcheon demonstrates.



The first according to Mr. *Guillims* rules is a Delph Tenne, due to him that revoketh a challenge.

The second is an inescutcheon reversed *Sanguin* for deflowring a Mayd or Widow.

The third is a point dexter, for too much boasting his Martial acts.

The fourth a point in point, *Sanguin*, due to a Coward.

The fifth a point Champion *Tenne* to him that killeth his prisoner.

The sixth two Gussets *Sanguine* for Adultery.

The seventh a gore sinister *Tenne*, for him that flyes from his Colours.

The eight a point plain *Sanguine* for telling lyes to a Soveraign or General.

The ninth the whole coat of Arms reversed and proper only to a traitor.

But there is another stricter punishment also for treason, as Sir *John Ferne*, Sir *William Segar*, and the Civil Laws relate; which is that though he have many sons then living, his Arms are for ever taken away; unlesse by some extraordinary service his successors doe regain the honor of them, and wipe away the stain, for *Eorum memoria destrui debet*, says the Law.

And in the same manner are those other stains of abatement so riveted to their Shield, when once by the Soveraign authority placed there; that neither the immediate possessors, nor succeeding owners, with their greatest force, or the all corroding teeth of time are able to tear it away; but by vertuous demeanor to ingratiate the same hand that put it on to wipe off.

Pity it is those rules have not been exactly observed in our later ages; such a severity would doubtlesse be a means to affrighten many, that are enclined to these abominable enormities, to apply themselves ingenuously to a gentle obedience, and plausible demeanor:

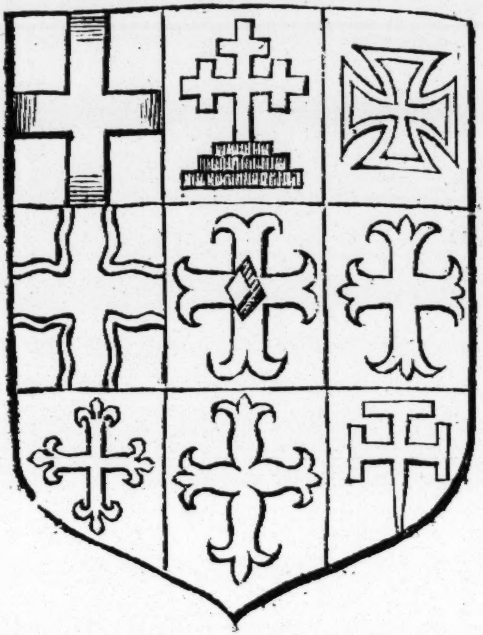
For

For if not for Loyalty, Honor, or the punishment of other laws; yet rather then leave so great a proclamation of their ignominy, to be both a plague upon their fames, and a leprosie on their posterity; they would cautiously flye from such senseleſſe careleſſeneſſe.

Now having thus laid down the abatements, as well as additions of Honor; I am brought by my method to the main body of this general work of Armory; which is the variety of bearing the Ordinaries, and after the accidents more common; as of birds, beasts, fishes, plants, mechanical things, *&c.*

And for the first (as in my estimation very reasonably) the most honorable, I begin with the Crosse, and its various kindes of bearings, being more numerous by much then any of the other Ordinaries. This hath its position in the greatest and most eminent parts of the Shield; and therefore it is much to me that Mr. *Guillim* and others should place it last of all the Ordinaries.

The Crosse if uncharged possesseth the fift part of the field; but if charged the third; the varieties I have placed in two Shields, as first in this.



In the first quarter is *Azure*, a plain Crosse *Or*, the coat of the *Sheltons* of *Norfolk*.

The second is *Gules* a Crosse crossed upon three Grees *Or*, by the name of *Jones* in *Denbyshire*.

The third or a crosse pattec *Sables*, fimbriated *Gules*.

The fourth *Arg.* a Crosse Wavy voided *Sable* by the name of *Duckenfield* in *Devonshire*.

The fift *Azure* a Crosse Moline pierced Lozenge, *Or*, which was the Coat Armour of *Molaneux* of *Lancaster*.

This

This piercing a Croſſe is alwayes known from a charge on it by the colour of it; for if it be the ſame with the Field, then it is ſuppoſed the appearance of the field through it; and is ſometimes ſquare, ſometimes round, and ſometimes Lozenge ways; but if it be not the colour of the Field, then it is a Charge, and receives another Blazon, as hereafter will appear.

The ſixt example is *Azure* a Croſſe patonce *Or*, which *Leigh* ſaith was the Arms of King *Edgbert*: this differeth but little from the Croſſe Flory, Flurry, or Fleury; as by the next you ſee.

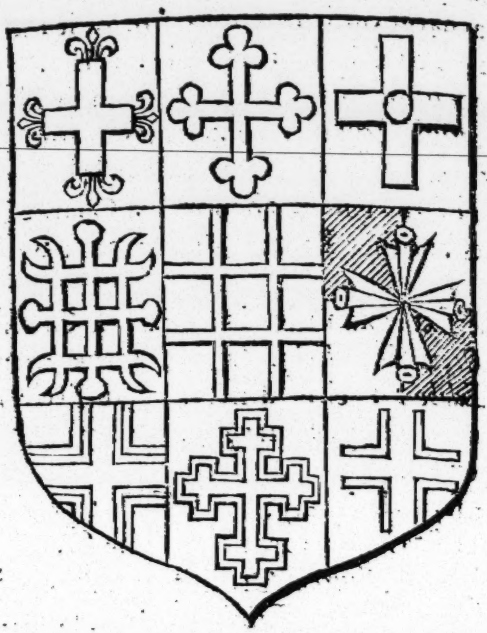
The ſeventh is *Arg.* a Croſſe Flurry *Gules*.

The eight *Gules* a Croſſe Avelane *Or*.

The ninth *Azure* a Croſſe potten fitched *Or*, the Coat Armour of *Ethelbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, as ſaith *Guillim*.

The ſecond Eſcutcheon repreſents, as many as I have expreſt in the firſt, and thoſe as ſtrange.

The



The first is a Crosse formy flory.

The second is a Crosse bottony.

The third a Crosse couped *Or*, charged with a pellet in the fesse point or center.

And by these next examples is seen that the Crosse is many times divided into more then two parts, and sometimes all over the Field, as in this fourth which is *Or*, a Crosse tripartedflurry *Gules*.

The fift *Azure* a Crosse double parted *Arg*.

The sixth is quarterly *Gules* & *Vert*, four Pheons *Arg*. in Crosse, their points meeting in fesse

fesse, by which example may be seen that many times several things are borne formed into this or any other Ordinary.

The seventh is *Azure*, a Crosse resarcelled *Or*. Which saith Sir *John Ferne* is as it were sewed together again after a voiding.

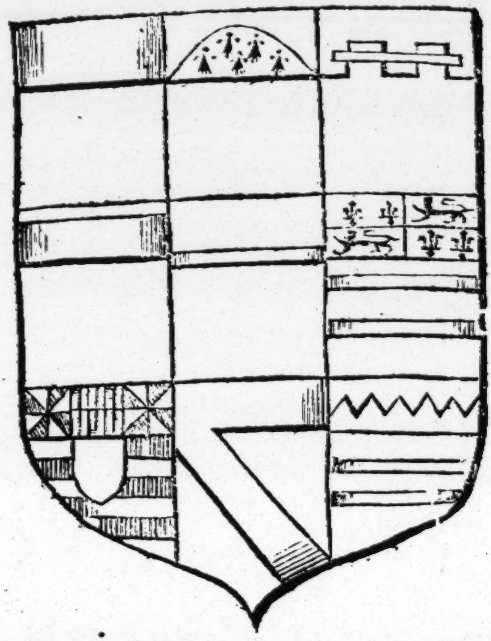
The eight is *Gules*, a Crosse crossed *Or*: pierced all over the Field, which is the Arms of the Earl of *Tolouz*.

The last is *Argent*, a Crosse voided Couped *Sables*, by name of *Woodnoth*.

Sometimes one Crosse is charged with another, which differeth from a Crosse Fimbriated thus; the sise of the Frimbria is much narrow then that appearance of the Crosse that is surmounted of another (as Mr. *Guillim* saith) but Sir *John Ferne* saith it is not a Crosse fimbriated, but when the uppermost is also charged.

The next of these Ordinaries to be exemplified is the Chief, which is variously born as thus.

The



The first *Gule* a chief *Argent* by the name of *Worksley*.

The second Tenne, a chief Shapernette Ermine.

The third *Vert*, a chief crenelle *Argent*, charged with a file *Azure*.

The fourth *Gules*, a chief *Argent*, surmounted of another *Or*: which saith Sir *John Ferne* is a double addition of honor.

The fift *Gules*, or a chief *Azure*, filleted in the nether part *Argent*: Now sometimes this Ordinary is honoured with an augmentation,

on; which very rarely are any of the reſt; as in the next example.

The ſixth is *Or* two barres *Azure*, a chief quarterly *Azure & Gules*, on the firſt two Flowerdelys *Or*, on the ſecond one Lyon Paſſant guardant of the laſt; the third as the ſecond, the fourth as the firſt, which is the Coat Armour of the Earls of *Rutland*.

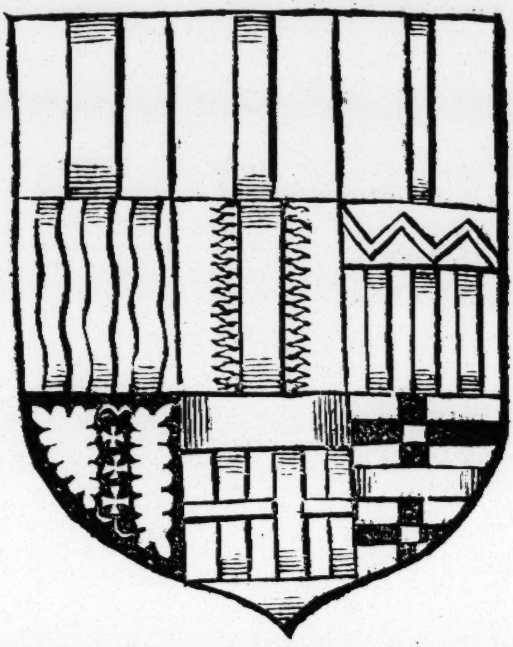
And this is alſo ſometimes charged with other Ordinaries, as in this ſeventh example, which is Barry of ſix *per* pale; in a chief paly of ſix *per* feſſe, all counter-changed, *Or & Azure*, between two Cantons gyronny of the firſt and ſecond; an Inneſcutcheon *Argent* joyning to the chief.

The eight is *Sables*, a bend, and chief *Or*.

The laſt is *Gules*, two barres and a chief indented *Or*; by which is ſeen that this Ordinary is ſometimes alſo formed of the crooked lines; as all the reſt are.

The pale doth not only vary its form, as the reſt with crooked lines, but hath its diminutives too; as in this example.

The



The first is *Gules* a pale *Or*; the Coat Armour of the Lord *Hinkley*.

The second *Azure* a pallet *Argent* which possesseth the half part of a pale.

The third is *Or* an endorse *Gules*, which is the fourth part of a pale.

The fourth is *Argent*, three pallets Wavy *Gules*.

The fift *Azure* a pale radiant rayone *Or*.

The sixth *Argent* three pallet *Gules*, in a chief *Azure* a barrulet dancettee *Or*.

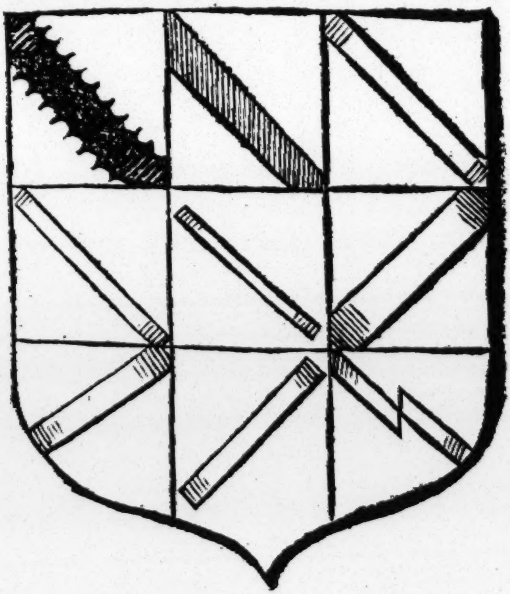
The seventh is *Argent* on a pale *Sable* three crosse pattees *Or*, within a bordure engrayled

grayled of the ſecond by the name of *Crowch*.

The eight paly of ſix *Argent & Azure* fretted with a barrulet in feſſe *Gules* a chief and baſe of the ſame.

The ninth *Argent* on a pallet *Sable* a feſſe *Gules*, and two barrulets of the ſecond quarterly pierced of the firſt.

The bend is an Ordinary drawn of two lines from the dexter to the ſiniſter baſe; and ſometimes from the ſiniſter chief to the dexter baſe; and have both their diminutions, and are varyed as the reſt, as oft as the variety of crooked lines can doe it.



The firſt is *Argent* a bend engrayled *Sables*, by

by the Lord *Fitzwater* Earl of *Sussex*.

The second is *Argent* a bendlet *Gules*, which possesseth half the bend, and according to the rule of some should begin its upper line in the precise corner of the dexter chief, whereas the bend begins above it as much as below it.

The third is *Or*, a garter *Gules*, which ought to contain but the third part of the bend, and derive its lines as the bend doth.

The fourth is *Gules* a Cost, or cottis *Or*; which containeth the fourth part of a bend.

The fift is *Or*, a ribbon *Gules*, this containeth but the eight part of a bend, and is couped at the ends.

The sixth is *Argent* a bend sinister *Vert*, this bend meeting in the same field with the dexter bend, seems to make a Saltyre; but they doe not; and care must be taken in the blazon of it to begin first with that which lies next the field, and then to say the one surmounted of with the other.

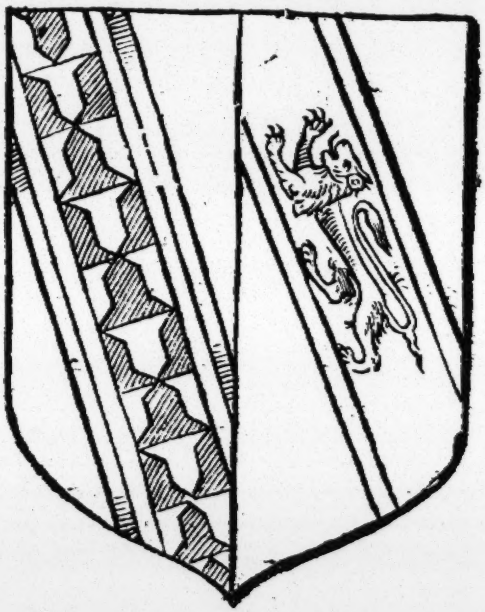
The divisions of this are first a Scrape, as in the seventh, which is *Argent* a Scarpe *Azure*.

The eight is *Or*, a battune *Gules*, which is most commonly couped at each end as the ribbon is, which is commonly the stain of a bastard when he is admitted the bearing the Coat Armour of his fathers line: but it is not to be born then in mettle, but by bastards of Princes.

The last (which for its variety I have inserted as rare) is *Azure* a bend double dancette

cette *Argent*, by the name of *Lorks*.

If there be more then one of these Ordinaries in a Coat, they are to be blazoned thus; if two bendlets, if more, bendy of so many as it is; and sometimes may a bend with its diminutives meet in one field, as in this of Sir *Edmund Boyers* of *Camberwel* in *Surrey*, which is *Or*, a bend vayre between two Cottizes *Gules*.

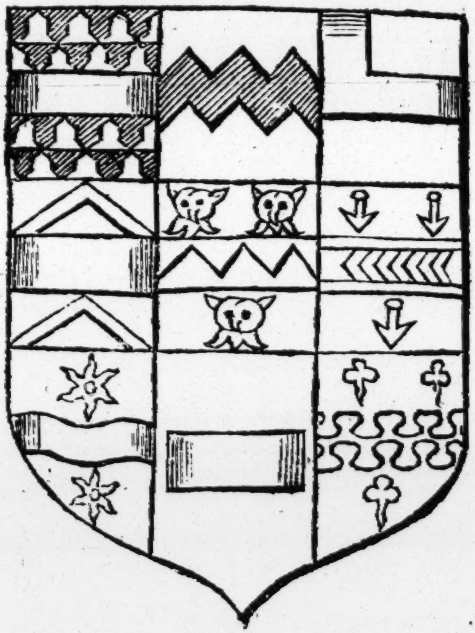


And sometimes these Cottises are borne without any bend between them, as in the example empald of *John Marsham* of *Hornsplace* in the County of *Kent* Esquire, which is *Or*,

a Lyon passant in bend *Gules* betwixt two bendlets *Azure*.

And this manner of empaling, is a way that a man joyns his wifes coat with his; and I wish these Coats might so come together.

Now I proceed to the fesse, according to my promised method, and first in its place and genuine nature as in the first quarter here, which is Verry of *Or*, & *Vert*, a fesse *Gules* by the name of *Duffield*.



The second is *Or*, a fesse dancette *Sables*, the proper Coat of Sir *Thomas Vavasor*.

The

The third *Argent*, a Fesse & Canton *Gules*, by the name of *Woodviel*.

The fourth *Or*, a sesse between two Cheverons *Sables*, by the name of *Lisle*.

The fift by the name of *Blyton* is *Gules*, a fesse *Sable & argent* indented, *par* fesse point in point, between three Owles head erraſed of the third.

The ſixth is *Vert* on a fesse *Argent*, a barre *Sable* charged with four Cheverons between three Spades of the ſecond.

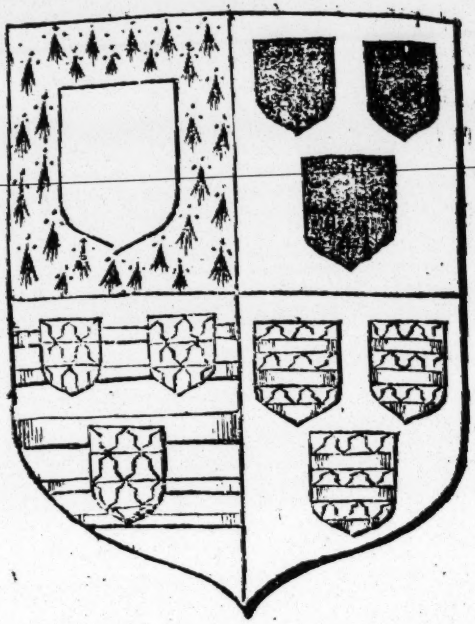
The ſeventh *Sable* a fesse Wavy *Argent*, between two Stars of the ſecond, given to that honorable perſon Sir *Francis Drake* by Queen *Elizabeth* for his ſervice at Sea.

The eight is *Sables*, a fesse couped at each end *Or*, which Coat I have very rarely ſeen.

The ninth *Or*, a fesse Nebule betwixt three trefoyls ſlipt *Gules*.

Thus you ſee a variety of bearing this Ordinary, yet it ſhews not any diminutives, nor changeth its place in the field; which two only properties belong to the barre, and it only ſo differs from this *in ſpecie*.

As for the Eſcutcheon borne as an Ordinary, I finde very little variety, only ſometimes it is called an Inescutcheon, which is when thus borne, which is Ermin an Inescutcheon *Gules*, by the name of *Hulgrave*.



And sometimes an Escutcheon, as when more then one is in the field, as thus in the second which is *Argent*, three Escutcheons *Sable* by Sir *John Loudham* of *Suffolk*.

Sometimes these are charged only with augmentations of honor, and sometimes the field is charged with other Ordinaries promiscuously with these as in the third, which is *Or*, a barrulet between two barres gemels, *Gules*, three Escutcheons vayre, by the name of *Gamolle*.

And sometimet'mes these Escutcheons are charged

charged alſo as in the laſt, which is *Or*, three Eſcutcheons barry of ſix vayre & *Gules*.

The Cheveron containeth the fift part of the field, and is not ſo confined to one place but may be born in another, and alſo more then one in a field, but if above two, they are called Cheveronels, *Guillim*.

The firſt example is *Or*, a Cheveron *Gules*, belonging to the Lords *Staffords*.

The ſecond is *Or*, a Cheveron in chief *Azure*.

There are divers other accidents incident

to this Ordinary, as transposition, coupings, voidings, and reversing, besides it hath its diminutives, for example, the third is Ermin a cheveron cooped *Sable* by the name of *Jones*.

The fourth is *Azure* a Cheveron engrayled voided *Or*, by the name of *Dudley*.

The fift *Argent* a Cheveronel *Vert*: of which there can be but three in a field.

The sixth is *Vert*, a couple close *Argent*, which containeth the fourth part of a Cheveron, and is not borne but by payres, except a Cheron be between.

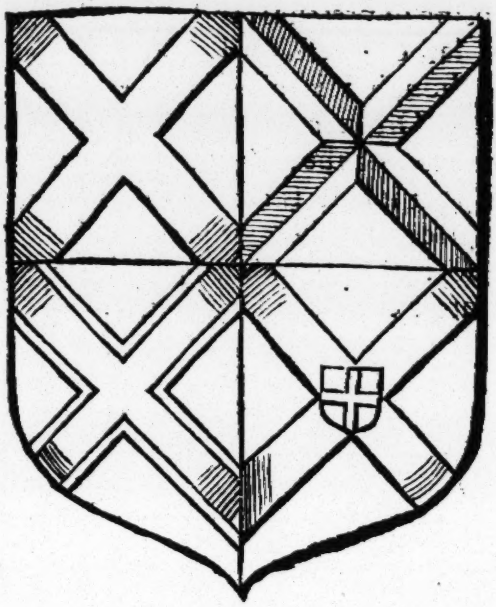
The seventh is *Sables* a Cheveron Rompe *Or*, betwixt three Mullets by the name of *Sault*.

The eight is *Azure*, three Cheveronels brased in the base of the Escutcheon, and a chief *Or*, by the name of *Fitzhugh*.

The ninth is *Gules*, three Cheveronels reversed *Or*.

The Saltire is an Ordinary formed of a fourfold line, two from the dexter chief, extending towards the sinister base, and two towards the dexter base from the sinister chief, meeting in fesse by couples in acute angles; in the nature of that which we usually call a St. *Andrews* Crosse.

The



The first is *Argent* a Saltyre *Gules*, by the ancient and Noble family of the *Gerrards* of *Lancashire*.

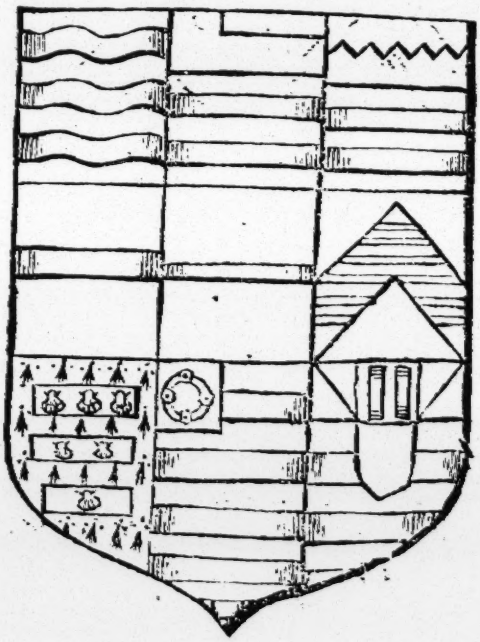
The second is *Azure* a Saltire quarterly quarted *Or*, *&* *Argent*, the Arms of the Episcopal Sea of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The third is *Gules*, a Saltire *Or*, surmounted of another *Vert*, by the name of *Andrews*.

The fourth is *Sables*, a Saltire *Argent*, in the fesse point an Inescutcheon *Or*, charged with a Crosse *Gules*; and this though we should allow colour upon colour, and metal upon metal to be false Herauldry, yet is good:

the last being the charge of a distinct Scutcheon, it being of pretence, and of another family.

The last of these Ordinaries is the Barre, which though it is allowed the honor of a particular Ordinary, yet in my opinion is but a diminutive of the fesse, however differs only in this, that it hath the liberty of the field, and taketh place any where which the fesse cannot, this also hath its diminutives, being subdivided into a closette and barrulet.



First of the barre as in the first quarter of this Scutcheon, *Azure* three barres Wavy *Arg.* by the name of *Samford*. The

The ſecond *Argent*, three barres and a Canton *Gules*, by the name of *Fuller*.

The third *Gules*, two barres and a chief indented, *Or*, by the name of *Hare*.

The fourth is *Or*, a cloſet *Sanguine*, this is the one half of the barre.

The fift is *Sables*, a barrulet *Argent*, this containeth the one fourth part of the barre.

The ſixth beareth *Gules* on a Cheveron *Arg.* three barres gemels *Sables*; theſe are called gemmels when they are placed in couples at a neer diſtant, and more then two in the field in even number.

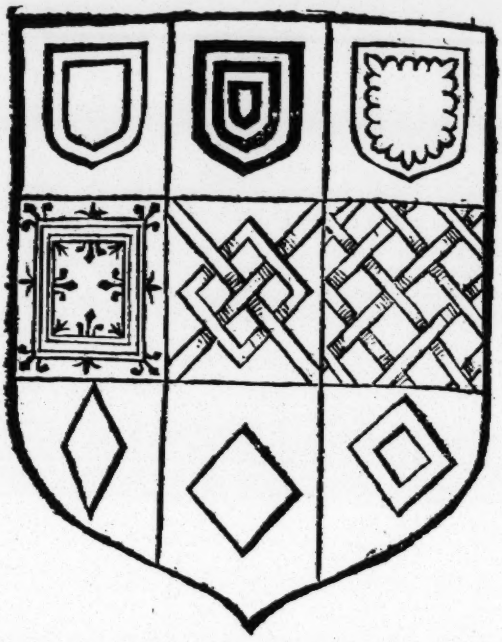
The ſeventh is Ermin, three barres couped *Gules* charged with ſix eſcollups ſhels, or three in the firſt, two in the ſecond, and one in the laſt, by the name of *Sabridge* Court.

The eight is barry of ten *Or*, & *Azure* in a Canton *Gules*, a Chaplet *Argent*, by the name of *Holmes* of *Lancaſhire*.

The ninth is barry of ſix on a chief between two Cantons party *per* bend dexter and ſiniſter two pallets, *Or*, & *Azure*, over all an Inescutcheon *Arg.* which was the Coat Armour of *Mortimer* Earl of *March*.

Thus have I run through all the Ordinaries with their varieties of barring in their due order, according to their uſual terms of proper blazonry.

In the next I ſhall ſhew ſome other forms, of charges framed of ſuch like lines in the Eſcutcheons: and then proceed to ſhew all the partings and counterchanges. Firſt



First then as in this shield there is *Or*, an Orle *Azure*, by the name of *Bartram* Lord of *Bothall*.

The second is *Or*, an Orle of three pieces *Sable*.

The third *Argent* an Orle engrayled on the innerside *Gules*.

The fourth is *Or*, a double Tressure Flory, *Gules*.

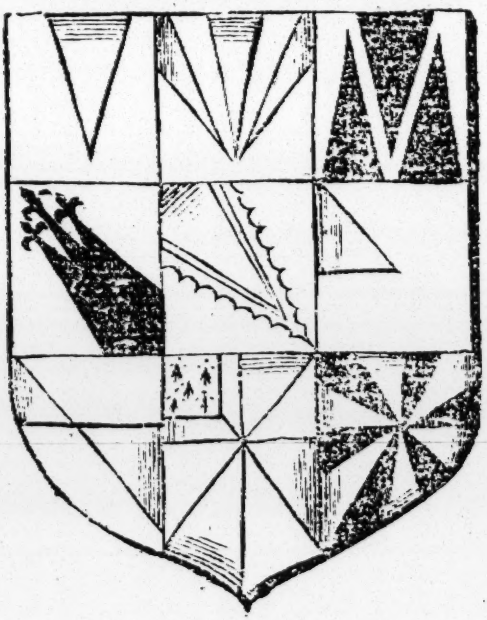
The fift is *Sables* a Fret *Or* : by the Lord *Mautravers*, now quartered by the Earl of *Arundel*.

The sixt *Vert*, Frette *Or*, this with the distinction

distinction of a second brother in a third house, is the Court Armour of Sir *George Whitmore*, late Lord Mayor of *London*.

In the three last are a Fusill, a Lozenge, and a Mascle.

The pile is an honorable bearing, though not to be reckoned amongst the Ordinaries, as some would have it: this hath divers wayes of bearing, and is free to any place of the field; but its property is to issue from the middle chief and extend with an acute angle, almost to the middle base, and then is termed plainly a Pile; but if otherwise you are to distinguish; as this Scutcheon quarterings will demonstrate.



The

The first *Argent* a pile *Gules*, this belonged to Sir *John Candoys* in the time of *Edward* the third.

The second is *Or*, three piles meeting neer in the base of the Escutcheon *Azure*, by Sir *George Brian*.

The third is *Argent*, three piles one issuing out of the chief between two other transposed *Sables* by the name of *Huls*.

The fourth is *Argent* a triple pile flory on the tops, issuing out of the sinister base in bend, *Sables*: by the name of *Wroton*.

The fift is *Argent*, a pile in bend issuing out of the dexter cheif in pale *Sables*, Cottised engrayled *Argent*.

And here in the same Scutcheon for their neernesse of form, have I inserted the Gyron with its varieties.

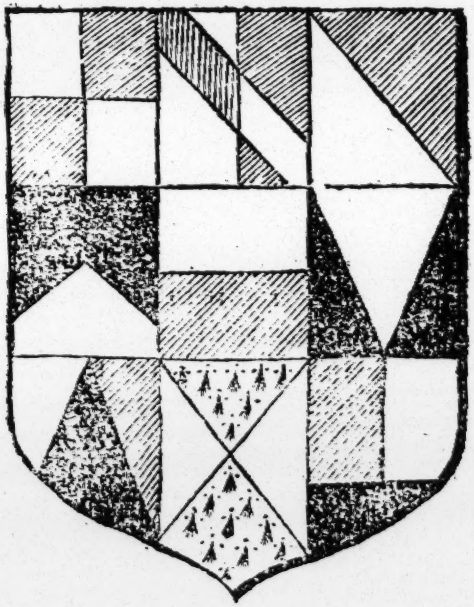
As in the sixt *Gules*, a Gyron issuing out of the dexter point *Or*.

The seventh is *Argent*, two Gyrons *Gules*. These doe alwayes meet in fesse with their points; and therefore it is needlesse to name the place, only naming their number and colour.

The eight is Gyrony of eight pieces, *Or*, & *Azure*, a Canton Ermin by the name of *Octon*.

The last is Gyrony of twelve *Argent* and *Sables*, and so they are alwayes to be blazoned Gyrony of so many if they be more then two. These I must confesse should properly have

have been placed among the counter changes. But my digreſſion is excuſeable, ſince it is ſo neer concerned, as the ſingle Gyron belonging properly to that place; and then that the counter-changes are ſo neer in a concordancy, as the next diſcourſe muſt bring them in: which is to deſcribe the partitions and counter-changes according to the diſpoſition of every Ordinary; and firſt of the partitions, as in the firſt next example.



The firſt in this example is party *per* Croſſe, *Arg.* & *Gules*, by Sir *Henry Cocke* of *Hertfordſhire*

shire, and here is to be noted that though the mettle be more honorable, yet if the colour possesse the dexter part, or chiefest part of the field, that is first to be named.

And by the way I must here observe, that some will have this to be blazoned quarterly; but certainly improperly, unlesse the quarters were charged; for why should this Ordinary above all the rest be denyed the priviledge of partition: which all have but the chief that in its propriety is formed but of one line.

The second quarter bears party *per* pale, a bend counter-changed *Argent* & *Gules*, by Sir *Geofry Caucer*.

The third party *per* bend, *Or*, & *Vert*, by the name of *Hawly*.

The fourth party *per* Cheveron *Sables* & *Argent*, by the name of *Aston*.

The fift party *per* fesse *Or*, & *Azure*.

The sixt party *per* pile in point *Or*, & *Sables*. Now the difference betwixt this and the Pile alone is, that the lines meet at the very base of the Escutcheon; and other short, and sometimes this is changed by a Reverse, as in the next example, which is

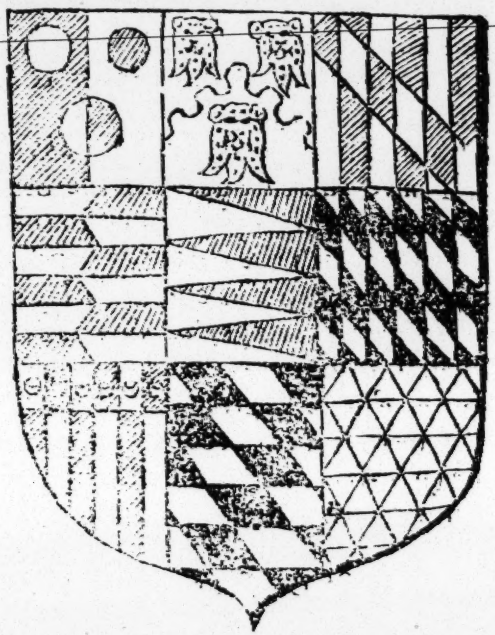
The seventh party *per* pile reversed *Or*, *Gules*, & *Sables*, which is very rare for the distinction of the field into three colours, as the last is also.

The eight is party *per* Saltyre Ermine and *Gules*.

The ninth is party *per* Pale and base, *Gules*, *Argent*, & *Sable*.

The

The counter-changes are thus first party *per* pale *Or*, & *Gules*, three roundals counter-changed.



The second is party *per* Cheveron *unde*, three panthers bends erased, counter-changed *Sab.* & *Or*, by the name of *Smith* of *Norfolk*.

The third is pally of six, a bend pally, as many all counter-changed, *Argent* & *Gules*, which is a quartering of that honorable Gentleman the Lord *Strafford*.

The fourth is barry of six party *per* pale indented, *Argent* & *Gules* counter-changed.

The

The fift is barry pily of eight pieces *Gules*, & *Or*, by the name of *Holland*.

The sixt is paly-bendy, *Or* & *Sables*.

The seventh is paly of six *Argent*, & *Gules* on a chief as the field as many crescents all counter-changed.

The eight is barry of six, *Argent* & *Sables*, indented one in the other.

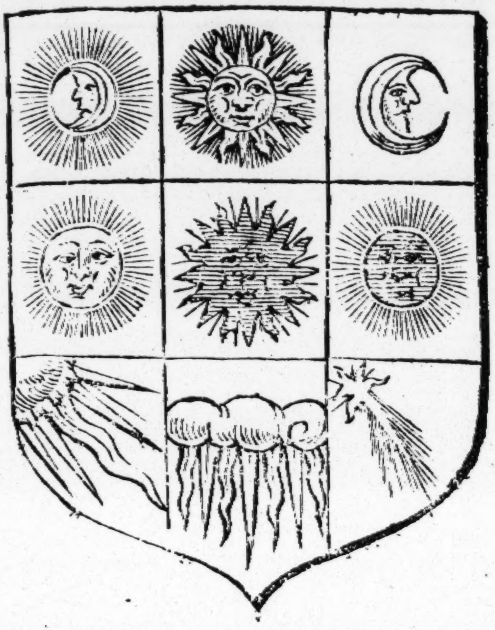
The ninth is bary bendy, *Arg.* & *Sables*.

Thus I have run through all the bearings of the Ordinaries both plain, and in their variety, together with the partitions and counter-changes; I shall now as concisely lay down all the Ordinary bearings, as well of Natural and Celestial things, as all Sublunaries of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Vegetables and artificials, in the best method I can according to the blazon of *Leigh*, *Ferne*, *Guillim* and others, the best I could consult in this study.

Of Celestials.

As for Celestials, I shall skip over some of them, as Angels, Cherubims and the like; because they are obvious enough to every mans judgement, when ever they are met with, as some of these examples are also.

The



The first of these quarterings shews the example of *Gules* an Increscent *Or*, by the name of *Descus*.

The second *Azure*, the Sun in its full glory by the name of St. *Cleere*.

The third is *Azure* the Moon decrescent proper, where the difference from the first, is from the contrary position of them which is the same in the firmament; and by this rule any man at the first sight may know in what state the Moon is, though he never saw an Almanack.

The fourth is *Azure*, a Moon in her complement proper.

The fift *Or*, the Sun eclipsed *Sables*.

The sixt is *Argent*, the Moon in her Eclipse *Sables*.

The seventh *Azure*, a Ray of the Sun issuing out of the dexter corner of the Escutcheon bend wayes proper: by the name of *Aldham*.

The eight is *Gules* a chief *Argent*; at the lower part thereof, the Rayes of the Sun issuing out a Cloud proper, by the name of *Lesone* of *Northamptonshire*.

The ninth is *Azure* a Comet *Or*, streaming proper.

And unto these I have added one more Escutcheon of the like bearings, because of the rarenesse of them.

The first is *Azure*, *Jupiters* Thunderbolt in Pale *Or*, enflamed at both ends proper, shafted Saltyre wayes, and winged fesse wayes, *Argent*.

The second *Argent*, a Rain-bow proper issuing out of two peteet clowds in fesse *Azure*.

The third *Gules* a chief *Argent*, over all an Escarbuncle of eight staves-pommette & Florette *Or*; which saith *Guillim* was the Coat Aamour of the Earls of *Anjou* of whom was *Geoffry Plantagenet*.

The fourth is *Or*, six fire-brands, en-

flamed proper.

The fift *Sables* a bend *Or* between six Fountains proper by the Lord *Sturton*.

The sixth *Argent* a Cheveron *Sables*, between three flames of fire proper.

The seventh is *Sables* a Star of eight points *Or*, between two Flanches Ermin, and a Canton of *Ulster*, by Sir *John Hubbart* of *Norfolk*.

The eight party *per* bend Crenelle, pointed the one in the other *Argent & Azure*, four Crescents, by couples enterlaced, counterchanged.

The ninth Ermin on a chief *Sab.* three Crescents, *arg.*

Of Beasts.

NExt of Beasts, as in my opinion the most proper to order, as the more noble creatures: though I confesse it is contrary to Mr. *Guill.ms* method. And of those in the first place, Lyons as the principal of them. Which are diversly born, and from their several postures receive a several character of blazoning, which is cautiously to be observed as well as in other things; and it is not difficult for any indifferent genius, without much discourse; which would but make up a tedious prolixity

prolixity to little or no purpose; when *verbum sapienti sat est*, is a proverb in every mans mouth.

The first example is of *Azure*, a Lyon Rampant, *Argent*, being the Coat Armor of *Roger de Montea'to*, who was a Benefactor to *Westminster* Abbey.

The second is *Or*, a Lyon Sayliant *Gules*.

The third is *Gules* a Lyon Passant Guardant *Or*, which being the Coat Armor of the Dukes of *Aquitane*, was joyned with the Coat of the Kings of *England*, by the match of *Henry* the

second, being before two Lyons, the posture and colours one; then indeed called Leopards, as they are most properly so called (where they are not of Royal bearing) if they be more then one in a field, and Guardant as *Guillim* would have it: this same single Lyon passant guardant only the colours contrary, as *Or*, a Lyon passant Guardant, *Gules*, says the *Welch* petegree was the Coat Armor of *Roderick* the great Prince of *Wales*, in the year 843. by which account Coat Armor hath gained a great Antiquity.

The fourth example is of Lyons passant and not guardant, which is *Gules*, two barres Ermin in chief, a Lyon passant party *per* pal *Or*, & *Argent*, by the name of *Hill* of *Norfolk*.

The fist is *Gules* a Lyon seiant *Argent*.

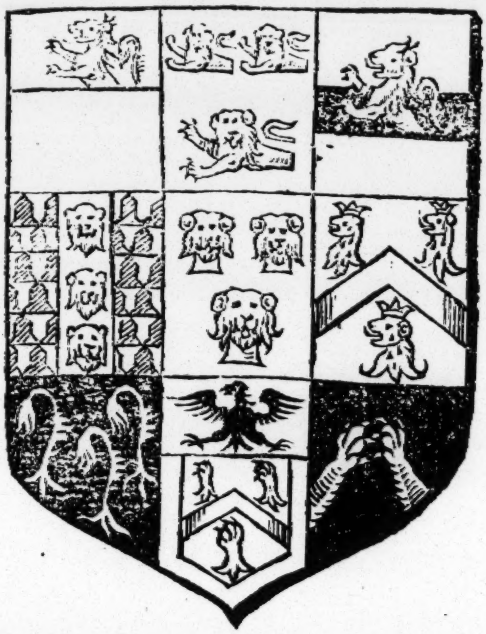
The sixt is *Or*, a Lyon Couchant. *Gul.*

The seventh is *Azure* a Lyon Dormant, *Or*.

The eight is *Or*, a Lyon Rampant regarding Coward, *Sables*.

The last is *Gules*, a tricorporated Lyon issuing out of three corners of the field, and meeting under one head in fesse *Or*, which was the Coat Armor of *Edward Crowchback* Earl of *Lancaster*. Lyons are sometimes with the tayl elevated over the head, sometimes with the tayl forked, and sometimes you shall meet with Demy Lyons, which is half Lyons Passant and Rampant, and sometimes heads, & rased or couped; but if Cabossed then they are ever tearmed Leopards heads, as in these examples.

The



The first *Azure* on a chief *Or*, a Demy Lyon Rampant issuant out *Gules*, langued and armed of the first by the name of *Markham*.

The second is *Azure*, three demy Lyons passant Guardant, *Or*, languid, and armed *Gules*, by the name of *Hammon* of *Acris* in *Kent*.

Now the *French* are so severe, that they will not allow the tearms of Lyon to any, either whole or demy, that are guardant; but I think without reason.

The third is *Or*, out of the midst of a Fesse *Sable*, a demy Lyon rampant Naissant

ſant *Gules* languid and armed, *Azure*.

Where it is propet to take notice that if it be armed or languid by any other colour then the body, unleſſe *Gules*, it is a blemiſh to it. But *Gules* ſignifying bloud addes to it. So it is an abatement if it be without tongue, teeth, or claws.

The fourth is Verry, *Argent & Azure*, on a pale *Gules*, three Leopards heads *Or*, by the name of *Ockould*.

The fift is *Azure*, three Leopards heads cooped *Or*: This coat is in the walk under *Lincolns Inne* Chappel, and I think is very rare.

The ſixt is *Azure* a Cheveron betwixt three Lyons heads eraſed Ermin, crowned *Or*; the Coat Armor of that worthy Benefactor of *Paul's*, Sir *Paul Pindar*.

The ſeventh is *Sables*, three Lyons tayls eraſed *Argent* by the name of *Corke*.

The eight is *Gules* a Cheveron betwixt three Lyons paws erected and eraſed within a bordure *Argent*, in a chief of the ſecond, an Eagle diſplayed *Sables*, by the name of *Brown*.

The ninth is *Sables*, two Lyons paws, one iſſuing out of the Dexter, the other out of the ſiniſter point of the Eſcutcheon in Cheveron, armed *Gules* by the of *Frampton*.

There is one rule more that hath been by ſome both ancient and modern Heralds obſerved, concerning the blazoning of Lyons: which is, that if above one Lyon be in a field, they

they must be termed Lyoncels, that is young Lyons; because the spirit of a Lyon is full of Majesty, and admits no co-partnership in one Territority; but they make two exceptions to this general rule, that is, when any Ordinary parts them; and when it is the Coat of a Monarch; to which last I must concede from his argument which is *propter Regiæ Majestatis dignitatem*. But for the former it cannot alwayes hold according to their own argument without an absurd contradiction, as for example; Mr. *Guillim* blazons a Coat thus, a fesse Wavy betwixt three Lyons passant, whereof three is but one barred from the other. But I must be forc't to beg pardon, and to accuse him again, and by it lay down one exception more; In the Coat of *Wickombe* he blazons thus, two Lyoncels rampant combant. When as in ordinary reason, according to his own argument too: being in a fighting posture, they deserve the name of Lyons. As I should be bold to blazon my own coat, being the same, only the colours contrarily disposed, as *Azure*, two Lyons Combatant *Or*, languid and armed *Gules*.

I confesse where I finde them indorsed, as in that which he believes to have been the the Arms of *Achilles* at the siege of *Troy*, I think it much reason to blazon them Lyoncels.

For other examples of beasts, I shall only adde one more, which is.

First

First *Argent*, on a Mount proper a Stagge lodged *Gules*, by the name of *Harthill*.

The second *arg.* a Stagge tripping armed and unguled *Or*, by the name of *Holms*.

The third is *Vert* a Stagge springing forwards *Or*, by the name of *Gilsland*.

The fourth is *Argent*, an Unicorn seiant *Sab.* armed and unguled *Or*, by the name of *Harling*.

The fift *Azure*, a Stagge at gaze *Gules*.

The sixth is *Vert*, a fesse between three Bucks, in full course *Or*, by the name of *Robertson*.

The

The ſeventh is *Argent* a Lyons head eraſed *Gules*, by the name of *Gowis*: this is the moſt honorable bearing of the heads or limbs, becauſe it is ſaid to be torn off from the body.

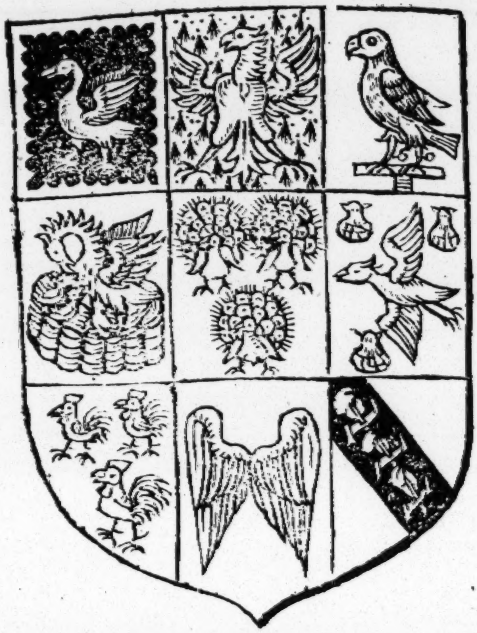
The eight is *Gules*, three Unicorns heads couped, *Argent*.

The laſt is *Gules*, a Cheveron betwixt three buls heads Caboſſed *Argent*, armed *Or*; by the name of *Baynham*.

Of Birds.

THe ſecond ſort of the moſt Noble ſenſitives are Fowles of the Ayr: all which I ſhall compriſe in a very ſhort eazample: only by the way this note is to be obſerved; that as I have diſpoſed them all into an order; ſo are they in degrees of excellency in Armory. And again when any quick things are borne, it is moſt commendable when borne in the moſt generous and noble action, or the moſt proper to its nature.

Of



Of these the first is *Sables* a Swan with her wings expansed *arg.* membred *Or*, within a bordure engrayled of the same by the name of *Moore*.

The second is Ermin an Eagle displayed, *Gules*, armed *Or*.

The third is *Sables*, a Goshawke, *arg.* perching upon a stock fixed in the base point of the shield, of the second, armed Jessed, and belled *Or*.

The fourth is *Gules*, a Pelican in her nest with wings displayed feeding her young *Or*, vul-

lurd proper, by the name of *Carne* of *Wenny* in *Glamorganſhire*.

The fift is *arg*. three Peacocks in their pride proper, by the name of *Pawne*.

The ſixt is *arg*. a Heron volant in feſſe, *azure*, membred, *Or*, between three Eſcollops ſhels, *Sables*.

The ſeventh is *Gules*, three Cocks *argent*, Armed, Creſted, and Jelloped *Or*. This was the Coat Armor of that reverend Dr. *Cocke*, Biſhop of *Ely*, in Queen *Maries*, and Queen *Elizabeths* times.

The eight is *Gules*, two wings inverted and conjoyned *Or*.

The laſt is *Or*, on a bend *Sables*, three Eſtrige feathers paſſing through as many eſcrowles of the firſt.

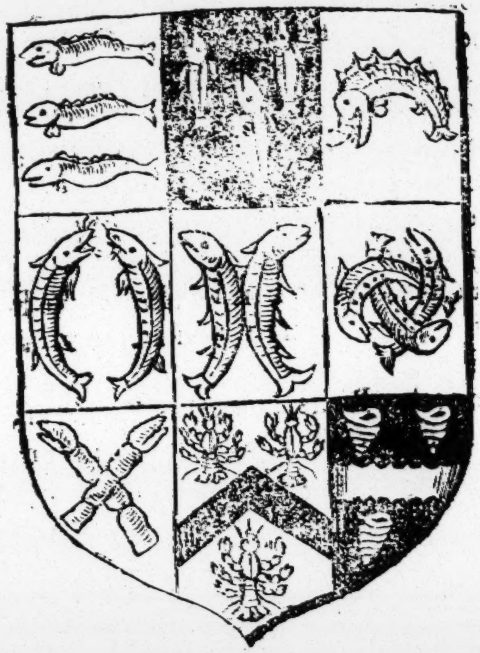
Many other Birds, as well as Beaſts, are uſed in the infinite variety of Coat Armour, but by the obſervance of theſe examples they will be all underſtood.

Of Fiſhes.

MR. *Leigh* obſerves this general rule in blazoning of Fiſhes, That all Fiſhes that are borne feeding ſhould be tearmed in blazon vorant, or devowring: becauſe they ſwallow without chewing; and that what they devour ſhould be named.

Theſe

These are as Beast, borne id divers postures; as Nayant, which is swimming, upright, embowed, extended, endorsed, trianguled, and fretted, *&c.* as in this following demonstration.



The first is *Argent* three Eeles Nayant in pale *Sables*, by the name of *Ellis*.

The second is *Sables*, three Salmons hauriant *Argent*, by the name of *Salmon*.

The third is *Azure*, a Dolphin Nayant, embowed, *Argent*, by the name of *Fitz James*.

The fourth *Argent*, two Barbels Hauriant, respecting

respecting each other by the name of *Colston*.

The fift *Gules*, two Pikes hauriant endorsed, *Or*.

The sixt three Trowts fretted in triangle by the name of *Frowtback*.

The seventh is *arg*. two Lobsters claws in Saltyre, the dexter surmounted of the finister *Gules*, by the name *Tregarthick*.

The eight is *arg*. a Cheveron engrayled, *Sables*, betwixt three Crevices, *Gules*.

The ninth is *Sables*, a fesse engrayled betwixt three Welkes, *Or*, by the name of shelley.

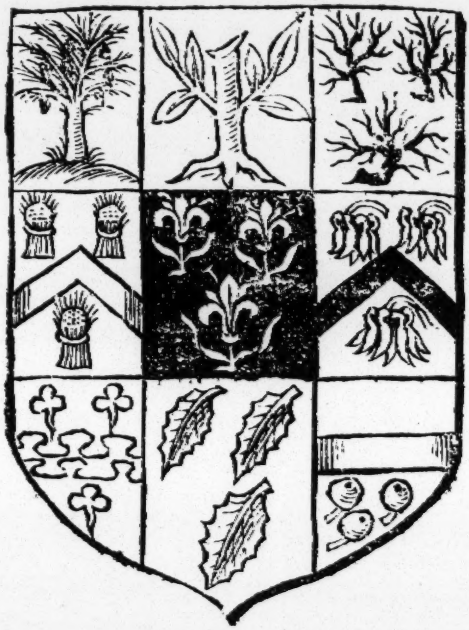
Thus are all manner of shell fishes as well as others. And some times, Reptibles, and Insects, all manner of Flyes and Grashoppets; but their blazon is obvious enough to every mans judgement, that can distinguish one from another when he sees them, therefore it would be but an unnecessary intrusion in this place.

Vegetables.

I Shall not need here I hope to run over all parts of Philosophy, and Divinity; and to tell what Trees are, and their natures; for as they are not discourses pertinent to this place; so Mr. *Guillim*, as well as my self might have imagined every ingenious man as knowing as himself in it; or at least feared:

and

and to none other do I submit my endeavours, I shall only trouble the Reader with their various baring, in the examples of some few, which will direct to all others.



And here in the first is *argent*, on a mount in base a Pine tree fructed proper, by the name of *Pine*..

The second is *Gules*, the trunck of a tree in pale eradicated and cooped, Sprouting out two branches *arg*. by the name of *Stockden* of *Leistershire*.

The third is *arg*. three sterved branches slipped *Sables*, by the name of *Black-stock*.

The

The fourth is *arg.* a Cheveron *Gules*, between three garbs of the second by the Lord *Sheffield* Earl of *Mougrave*.

The fifth is *Sables*, three Lillies slipped *arg.* the Coat Armor of *Winchester* College.

The sixth is *arg.* a Cheveron *Sables*, between three Columbines proper; by the name of *Hall* of *Coventry*.

The seventh is *arg.* a fesse Nebule between three trefoyls slipt *Gules*, by the name of *Thorpe* of *Glocestershire*.

The eight *arg.* three holly leaves pendant proper, by the name of *Inwine*.

The ninth a fesse *arg.* three Apples transposed in base *Or*, by the name of *Hatwine* of *Devon*.

Of Monsters:

AND here before I proceed to dead and artificial things, I think it proper to take observation of some monstrous in nature, which are often born in arms.

And the first of these is *arg.* a Griffen rampant with with wings displayed *Sables*, by the name of *Morgan*.

The second is *arg.* a Wiverne, his wings displayed, and tayl nowed *Gules*, by the name of *Drake*.

The third is *Sables*, a Cockatrice displayed *arg.* membred and Jolloped *Gules*, by the name of *Buggine*.

The fourth is *arg.* a Rearmouse displayed *Sables*, by the name of *Bakster*.

The fifth is *arg.* on a bend *Gules*, three mens heads

heads horned *Or*, by the name of *Wittall*, or *Witwell* in *Yorkeshire*.

The sixth is *azure*, a Harpy displayed, crimed, crowned, and armed, *Or*.

The seventh is *arg.* a Mermayd *Gules*, crined *Or*, holding a Mirror in the right hand, and in the left a Combe by the name of *Ellis*.

The eight is *Gules* a bend ingrayled *azure*, between three Leopards heads Jessant Flower-de-luce, of the second by the name of *Dennys*.

The ninth is *Gules*, three Leopards heads verant, as many Flower-de-luce *Or*, which saith *Guillim* belongs to the See of *Hereford*.

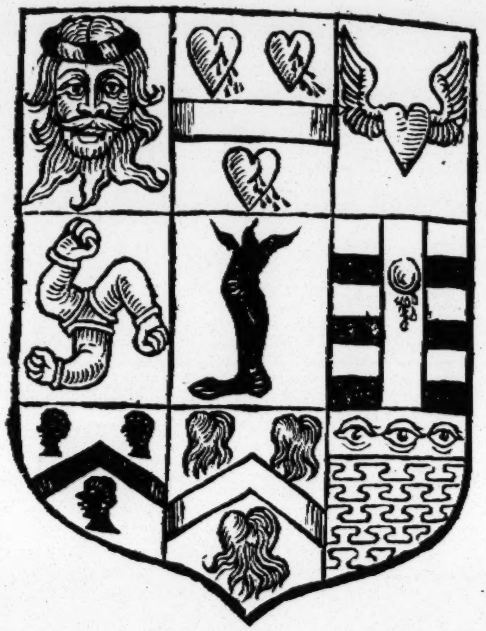
Of the parts of Mans Body.

THere are sometimes whole figures of mans body, borne in Coat Armor, as for example, the arms of *Sevil* in *Spain*, which is *Or*, a King enthronized on his Seat Royal *azure*, crowned and Sceptred, and invested of the first the doublings of his Robe Ermine.

The Arms proper to the Episcopal See of *Salisbury*, is *az.* the Virgin *Mary* with her Son in her right arm, and a Scepter in her left hand all *Or*.

But the like of these are very seldome seen, only the legs, arms, and hands and other dissected members are often met with, as in

these following examples I have demonstrated.



The first is *Gules* a Saricens head erased *arg.* environed about the Temples with a wreath of the second and *Sables*, by *Mergith* of *Wales*.

The second is *arg.* a Fesse *Gules*, betwixt three Hearts vulned distilling drops of bloud, on the sinister side proper.

The third is *Gules*, a Hart betwixt two wings displayed *Or*.

The fourth is *Gules*, three dexter arms conjoyned at the shoulders and flexed in triangle,

Or,

Or, with the fist clinched *arg.* by the name of *Tremaine* of *Devonshire*.

The fist *arg.* a mans leg erased at the thigh, *Sables*, by the name of *Prime*.

The sixth is barry of six, *Or & Sab.* over all a pale *Gules*, charged with a womans Dug distilling drops of milk proper, by the name of *Dodge*.

The seventh is *arg.* a Cheveron *Sab.* between three Blackmores heads couped at the shoulders proper by the name of *Ives*.

The eight is *arg.* a Cheveron *Gules*, betwixt three Periwigs *Sab.*

The ninth is Barry nebule of six pieces, *az. & arg.* a one chief of the second, three eyes, *Gul.* by *Delahay*.

If those drops are charged distinctly in any field, as sometimes they are, and sometimes the field all over, you are to blazon them differently according to the colour, as if Sanguine, then *Gutte de Sang.* which is drops of bloud. If *arg.* then *Gutte de l' aue* drops of water.

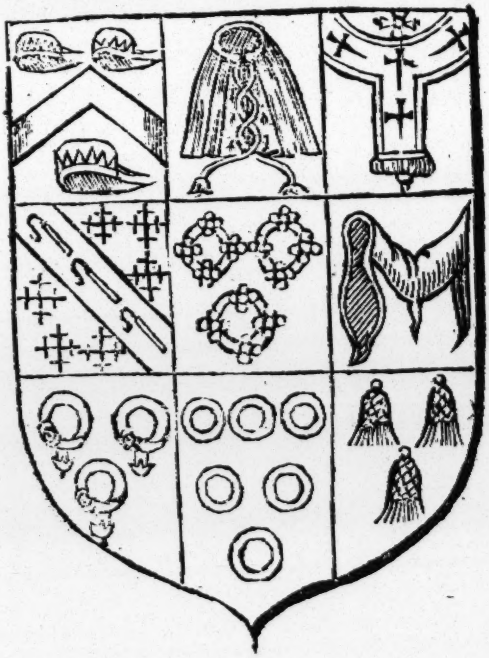
Or, *Gutte de Or*, drops of gold.

Az. Gutte de lermes, drops of tears.

Vert, *Gutte de Vert* drops of Oyl-Olive. *Guillim.*

Of Artificial things.

HAving thus curſorily run through theſe examples, yet I hope ſufficiently enough, for the ſatisfaction of an Ingenuous Reader; I now come to the artificial varieties, of bearing in Coat Armour. Which ſince they are as numerous almoſt as the conceits of ingenuity: I muſt be excuſed from inſerting the infinite examples of them, yet I ſhall propoſe ſome, and let the eye of the obſerving Student make up the defects of the reſt, as it may well doe.



The first is *arg.* a Cheveron *Gules*, betwixt three Ducal Caps, *azure* doubled indented Ermin.

The second is *arg.* a Mantle of estate, *Gules*, and doubled Ermin, ouched or garnished with strings tassales of the same.

The third the Arms of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which is *azure*, a staffe in pale *Sol*, and thereupon a crosse Pattee *arg.* surmounted of a pall of the last charged with four other crosse pattees fetched *Sables*, edged and fringed as the second.

The fourth is *arg.* on a bend *Vert*, betwixt six crosse crosselets fitched *Gules*, three Crosier staffs, by the name of *Peare*.

The fifth is *arg.* three Chaplets *Vert*, by the name of *Richardson* of *Shropshire*.

The sixth *azure* a Maunch, *Or*, by the name of *Conyers*.

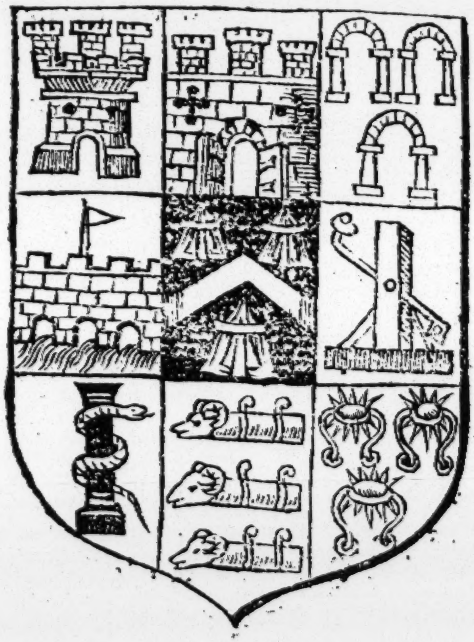
The seventh is *Gules*, three Garters buckled and nowed *arg.* by the name of *Sydemer*.

The eight is *Gules*, fixe Annulets, three, two, and one, *Or*, this is quartered by the Earls of *Cumberland*.

The ninth is *Gules*, thre tassals *Or*, by the name of *Wooler*.

Of Military things.

IN the next are those that represent examples of Military things born in Armour, both of Land and Sea.



As first *arg.* a Tower triple towered, *Sab.* chained transverse the port *Or*, by the name of *Oldcastle.*

The second *Or*, a Castle triple towred *Gules*, the

the port displayed of the field leayed, *arg.*

And here is to be noted, that it is never blazoned a Castle, but when it extendeth it selfcrosse the whole field, and sometimes you shall finde a single Tower not turretted, as the first, as in the Coat of Sir *Richard Mansfield.*

The third is *Gules*, three single arches *arg.* their capitals and pedestals by the name of *Arches.*

The fourth *Or*, a bridge of three arches in fesse *Gules*, masoned *Sables*, the streams transfluent proper, on it a fane *arg.* by the name of *Trowbridge* of *Trowbridge.*

The fift *Sables*, a Cheveron between three tents *arg.* by the name of *Tenton.*

The sixth *arg.* a sweep *azure*, charged with a stone, or by the name of *Magnal.*

The seventh *Or*, a pillar *Sables*, enwrapped with an Adder *arg.* by the name of *Mynter.*

The eight is *arg.* three battering Rams bar wayes proper headed, *az.* armed and garnished *Or*, by *Robert Bertickarl* of *Lynsey.*

The ninth *azure*, three murthering chain shots *Or*, this is quartered by the Earl of *Cumberland.*

There are many other things borne, as tilt spears sometimes with penoncels, and sometimes without; Drums, Fifes, Trumpets, Canons, Bows, Arrows, and the like, but their blazon is easie to every eye, that knows any thing of Armory.

Of

Of Maritine things.

OF things belonging to the Sea, I have these examples.

The first *Gules*, three peeces of Masts cooped with their tops *arg.* by the name of *Cromer.*

The second *Gules*, three sayls *arg.* by the name of *Cavill.*

The third *azure* a rudder of a ship *arg.*

The

The fourth *Gules*, an anchor in pale *arg.* the crospeice *Or*, by the name of *Goodred.*

The fift *Or*, a Lighter boat in fesse *Gul.*

The sixth *Gules*, the hull of a Ship, having only a main Mast, and a top without tackling *Or.* This saith *Guillim* is the Coat Armor of the Duke of *Alasco* in *Polonia.*

The seventh is *arg.* a ship with three masts, a sayl surld and hoysted to the main top shrouded *Sables*, by the name of *Mercers.*

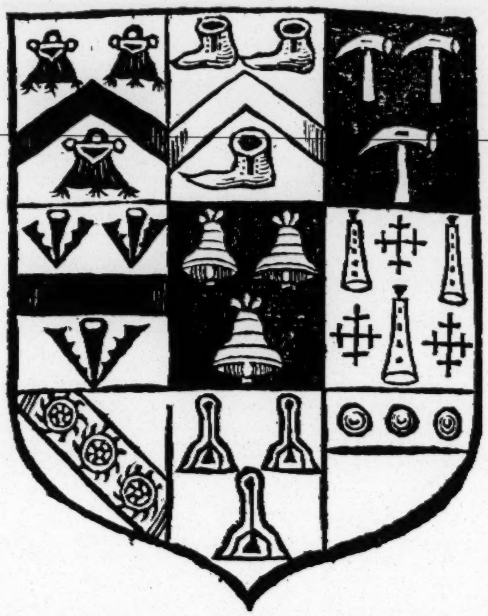
The eight is *azure*, a Galley passing under sayl, *Or.*

The ninth is *arg.* a Cheveron *Gules*, between three Murriours *azure*, by the Lord *Brudenell.*

Of Mechanical things.

THe last example that I shall insert is of other more ordinary Mechanical things.

The



The first is *arg.* a Cheveron between three Palmers scrips *Sables*, the tassels and buckles *Or*, by Sir *Henry Palmer* of *Kent*.

The second is *Gules* a Cheveron between three *Irish* Broges, *Or*.

The third is *Sables*, three Pickaxes *argent*, by the name of *Pigot*.

The fourth is *arg.* a fesse between three pheans *Sables*, by the name of *Rowdon* of *Yorkshire*.

The fifth is *Sables*, three bels *arg.* by the name of *Porter*.

The

The ſixt is *azure*, three *Howboys* between as many croſſe croſſelets *Or*, by the name of *Bourden*.

The ſeventh is *Or*, on a bend *az*. three Katherine Wheels *arg*. by the name of *Rudhall*.

The eight *az*. three levels with their plumets, *Or*, by the name of *Colbrand*.

The ninth is *arg*. three bezants, on a chief *Gules*, by the name of *Ruſſel*.

And here we are to take notice, that if theſe roundals are charged in counter-changes as before, then they are only called Roundals: but if any other wayes, as in this example they are of a various blazon according to their colors, as thus;

If they are	then they are called
Or,	*Bezants*,
Argent,	*Plates*,
Sables,	*Pellets*,
Gules,	*Torteuxes*,
Lightblew,	*Hurts*,
Vert,	*Pomeyes*,
Purpure,	*Golps*,
Tenne,	*Oranges*,
Sanguine,	*Gules*.

And thus much I think ſufficient to be ſaid of the examples of charges in Coat Armor. In the next place I am to ſhew the differences of Helms, which diſtinguiſh in ſome part the honor of the bearer in his degree, the Crowns and Coronets differing more particularly the

the highest degrees of nobility I shall also exemplifie in the conclusion of this discourse, and I hope shall raise in some measure, a relation to the old proverb, *Finis coronat opus.*

Of Helmets.

THe differences of Helms is always exprest, when the Crest is given, and by this difference a Gentleman is known in his degree by his hatchment as much as these following examples signifie.

These Helmets are sometimes called cask and timbers, by the *French*, *Helenum*; by the *Romans*, *Cassidem*; and the *Greeks*, *Galeam*, a Covering for the head in time of War; and our manner of bearing crests on them is from their ancient fancy of adorning their Helmets with some kinde of monstrous device: as the Head or mouth of a Lyon, the paws or horns of certain beasts; to appear more terrible. And that which we call Mantle, is not, as some doe ridiculously suppose, the Vestment which they usually had to wear over their arms in War; or as some would have it, to secure their shield from weather; but from this original, that Princes and chief Commanders used to adorn their Helmets (according to their qualities) with rich buckles, studs and circlets of gold, garnished with rich and costly stones, and on the

the top or crests of them, wreaths of corded silks; being the Liveries of their Ladies and Mistrisses, as also some curled locks of hair, and those Cordons (like waving scarfs) dangled down behinde them on the Cruppers of their Horses, the ends being fairly tasselled and enriched, many times with Pearls and precious stones: and thus especially they rid upon dayes of triumph. *Favin. p. 1. ca. 3. fol. 24.*

But in *Germany* and many other places where the laws of Honor and Armory are severely observed, a mean Gentleman or new atchiever is not permitted to belr Helm, Mantle, or crest, but by special favour. *Ib. p. 25.*

The first differs from the 2. in that it is a side stand-

ſtanding helmet with the Beaver cloſe, which is for all Eſquires and Gentlemen.

The ſecond is the common faſhion of Knights, which is a helmet ſtanding direct forward with the Beaver open without guards.

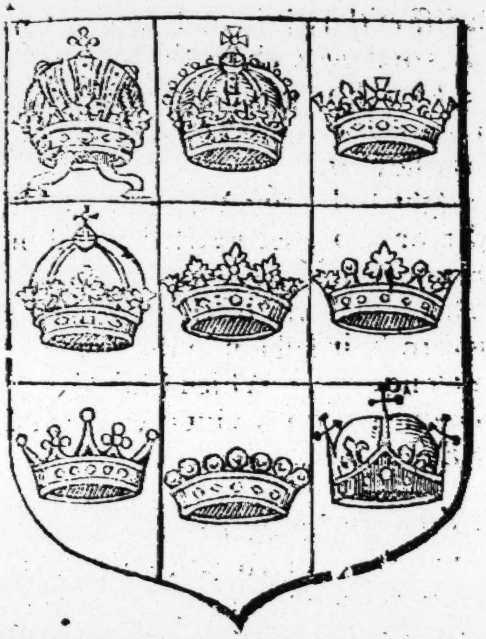
The third is a ſide helmet open faced guarde-viſure, which is proper for all perſons of the Nobility beneath a Duke and above a Knight.

The fourth is the Helmet of Perſons executing Soveraign Authority, which is a helmet which is full forward open faced guarde-viſure: which belongeth alſo to Princes and Dukes.

In this manner are all degrees obviouſly differenced to every mans judgement in all hatchments, and if they be above the degree of a Knight, that theſe doe not diſtinguiſh to particulars: then they are alſo underſtood by their Coronets or Crowns.

Of

Of Crowns and Coronets.



The first whereof is the Crown of the Empire of *Germany*, which is but little different from that of *England* in the second, which is Emperial too.

The third is that coronet of the Prince which is the same with the Kings, only the arches mound and crosse wanting.

The fourth is Crownet of an Archduke,

which is the same with a Duke the Arch only added.

The fift is a Crownet floreal, only proper to a Duke.

The sixt is the Crownet of a Marquesse, which differs thus, it is of leaves and points, the leaves or flowers above the points.

The seventh is proper to an Earl, which hath points and flowers; but the points are above the flowers.

The eight is due to a Viscount, which is a Circulet or Coronet pearled, and neither flowers nor points.

The last is the form of that Crown, which is found to be in fashion in the time of *William* the Conquerer. Which I have inserted to shew the difference betwixt the Crown Imperial of *England* then and now.

As to the Antiquity of these Crowns or Diadems as notes of Regality: I finde not any where a just authority to assure me the Origination: but that there were Crowns long before Tragedies were in use, is to me very evident, though Sir *William Segar* is of opinion the use of them came from thence. Yet that the use of them in these parts of the World, might come from the giving of Crowns in triumph, and Laurels or wreaths for vertue, is very probable, which was a thing very frequent, and of very great antiquity among the *Romans*; and hath continued

Hon. Mil. & Civ. p. 213.

nued, and been exercised in the Empire since the translation to *Germany*, and that with much Ceremony, as in the example of *Joannes Crusius*, his receiving the Laurel at *Stratsburgh an.* 1616. see Mr. *Selden* his Titles of honor, where it is at large, *fol.* 402.

Which custom hath since been in these parts, and indeed long before that time were Crowns given to Poets here; as witnesse the example in St. *Mary Overies* Church, where one *John Gower* a Poet in *Richard* the seconds time hath a statue crowned with Ivie mixed with Roses; but since it is more commonly used of Laurel. Though the Crown of Laurel or Bayes was first appropriated to him that triumphed for victory in the field. At which time distinctions of Crowns were observ'd according to the variety of merit, as *Corona Muralis*, this was due to him that was first seen upon the wall of the Enemy. *Corona Castrensis*, for him that made a breach in the wall of the enemy; the first a Crown embattaild, or made with battailment being of Gold, the other of Towers; and then they had *Corona Navalis*, garnished with Fore-castles for service at Sea, made of gold too.

Then *Corona Ovalis* of Mirtle, for victory gotten with little hazard: *Corona Obsidialis*, which was made of grasse for him that had preserved an Army besieged. *Corona Civica*, for him that saved a Citizen from the Enemy, made of Oaken

bows: *Corona Olivaris* of Olive leaves; for victory in the Olympick games: and *Corona Populea*, for young men that were found industrious and studious in the exercises of virtue. But I finde that amongst these rewards of honour, the Crown made of Ivy, called *Corona Hederalis* was only appropriated to the Poets; and here we see the great encouragement given to virtue, which was an age doubtlesse, when it was much exercised in all its species. When virtuous moderation received an estimation in the mindes of young Nobility, before beastial voluptuousnesse. And honor more aimed at by steps of virtue, then the engrossing parsimoniousnesse or expending profusenesse of the vain and unsatisfying uncertainty of riches; and doubtless a most Noble Age. And why should any man make himself so meanly concern'd in the true honor of his creation, as to set himself so little before the irrational animals, as the examples of our idle and debaucht age doe too often demonstrate, whilest all men naturally are ambitious of honor? and why should not any man blush to be seen reaching at it, that is only the recompense of virtue; till by some virtuous testimony he hath declared his desert? Certain I am, no generous and noble spirit ever breathed in an age that did not present some opportunities of exercising virtue in one degree or other; and tho reward in some measure is ever a con-

comi-

comitant to heroick and ingenuous merit. Or should it in some case fail, the truly generous soul, though it misse its reward, thinks it honor to have deserved, and satisfies it self with that encouragement.

Thus I have given a succinct account of all manner of bearings: Some will here expect that I should now lay down rules to discover the worth of the atchiever, by the nature of the atchievement; as *Guillim* and others have attempted. It may be conjectured how far a Coat Armor is more or lesse honorable, by the degree of worth in the thing borne, but to argue farther, from thence to a discovery of the quality of the merit, for which that honor was a reward, is altogether uncertain. Therefore for conclusion I shall instance one Escutcheon of examples more, which I think (though not difficult to blazon) not easily reducible to any such judgement, yet the families well known of noble and ancient descent.

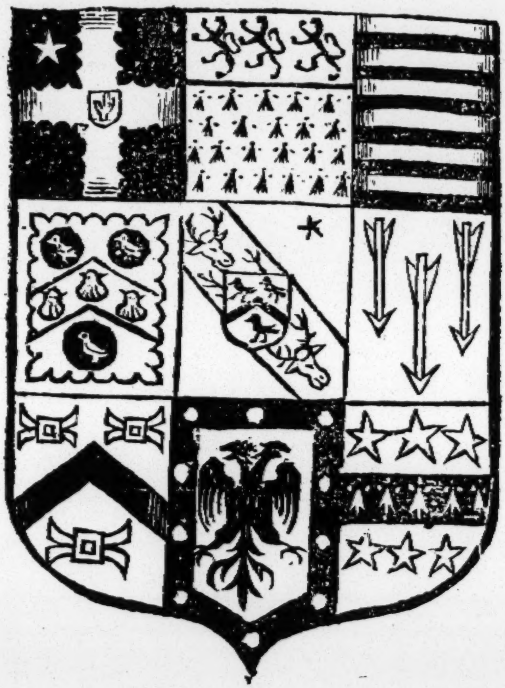
The first is *Sab.* a Crosse engrayled *Or*, in the dexter Canton a mullet *Arg.* an Inescutcheon of *Ulstre*, the addition of a Knight Baronet, being the coat Armor of Sir *Tho. Peyton* of *Knolton* in *East-Kent*, Knight and Baronet.

The second is Ermin on a chief *Azure*, three Lyoncels Rampant *Or*. The atchievement of Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Little-bourn* in *East-Kent*.

The third is barry of twelve *Or*, & *Sable*, by Sir *James* and Sir *Thomas Thynne* of *Longleak* in *Wiltshire*.

The

The fourth is *arg.* on a Cheveron *Sab.* three Escollop-shels *Or*, between three peelets, charged with as many martlets of the first; all within a border *Vert*, by *Anthony Hammon* of St. *Albans* in *East-Kent* Esq;.



The fifth is *arg.* on a bend *az.* three Staggs heads cabossed *Or*. On an Escutcheon of pretence, *arg.* a Cheveron *Sab.* betwixt three Ravens, by *Thomas Stanley* of *Cumberlow* in *Hertfordshire* Esq; the paternal coat his right by descent, (with the distinction of the third house) of

of the Earls of *Derby*, the Escutcheon of pretence as by match with the daughter and heir of Sir *James Enyon* of *Flower* in *Northamptonshire*.

Where observe that although a man marry the daughter and heir of Coat armor, yet he hath not the power of quartering it, but only to empale it, or bear it thus in an Escutcheon of pretence; the liberty of qusrtering, being in the heir, who enjoys both their coats by right of bloud. Observe also that if any thing be thus hid by an addition either Canton or Escutcheon of pretence, it is notwithstanding to be nominated that no detriment be to the Coat.

The sixt is *Gules*, three barbed arrows *arg.* headed *Or.* by *Edward Hales* of *Tunstal* in *Kent*, Esq;

The seventh is *arg.* a Cheveron between three Milrynes, *Sab.* by *Roger James* of *Rigale* in *Surrey*, Esquire.

The eight within a bordure bezanty *Sab. arg.* an Imperial Eagle by the family of the *Killigrews* in *Cornwall*.

The ninth *arg.* a fesse Ermines between six Mullets, *Sab.* by *Steven Penckhurst* of *Buxsted* in *Sussex*, Esquire.

And now I hope I have not passed by any one thing that can be called pertinent to this discourse without some touch: perhaps satisfactory enough to any indifferent contemplation.

The End of Armory.

comitant to heroick and ingenuous merit. Or ſhould it in ſome caſes fail; the truly generous ſoul, though he miſſe his reward, thinks it honor to have deſerved, and ſatisfies it ſelf with that encouragement.

The End of Armory.

The Orders of Knighthood in most places of *Christendome*, and in particular first of the Order of St. *George* in *England*.

AS to Knighthood in generall, enough hath been already discoursed in the first part of this Treatise. I come now to speak of the several Orders, and especially those that are called Soveraign, amongst which I must needs esteem that of the Garter, or St. *George* in *England* to be as noble as any in the world; not from that epidemick humor of most writers, because it is of my own Nation; but for the excellency of it self especially, in that according to the Articles of its foundation, none are to be admitted to the honor, but such as are Peeres of the Realm.

For the first occasion of the erecting these Soveraign orders of Knighthood, above the more common; was that as all honors were instituted for the reward and encouragement of deserving persons, so these for persons of more eminence, or more excellent merit, to receive a character that might in a higher nature

then ordinary blazon their merit to the world.

And that Order or Fraternity must needs be esteemed of greatest honor. Where the King shall submit himself to the badge of it.

This order of the Garter we finde to be instituted by *Edward* the third, after a return from the Warres against the *French* and *Scots*, with eminent victories. The occasion Sir *William Segar* says was but slight; alluding as I conceive to the story of the Kings taking up the Countesse of *Salisburyes* Garter; Which he wearing on his own leg, caused a jealousie in the Queen, and from thence received the motto life, *Hony soit qui mal y pens*, evill to him that evill imagines.

But I am of opinion that this humor arise from the *French* stories only, who would be apt enough to endevour an abatement of the honor of it, lest its glory should appear too illustrious in the eye of the World; and out shine or eclipse their then blazing Star.

And that we may a little examine the truth, let us observe the ridiculousnesse of the coherence of these merry scandalizers; first they differ in their time, as shall appear anon; then concerning the Lady, they take notice of to make up the pretty Romance; the mistake is very great and plain: for in some places they say it was the Queens garter, and if so, what needed then the Motto? but most commonly they say it was the Countesse of *Salisburie's*; whom

whom they name ſometimes *Allice*; and ſometimes *Joan*, when her name was *Katherine*, and Miſtris, and after wife to the Black Prince ſon of the ſaid King, as is well obſerved in *Heylyns* Hiſtory of St. *George*. *Heylyn. fol.325. & 326.*

By which *Froyſarts* error muſt appear very perſpicuous, who was the firſt and moſt eminent author of this mighty fable.

Mounſier Favin in his Theater of Honor, Coates *Froiſart*, and *Polydore Virgil*, for the like account. But I am apt to collect another reaſon from Mr. *Seldens* diſcourſe (an authority that I think needs no apology) and to think *Edward* the third being to engage a field, gave St. *George* for the word, (long time before the Patron Saint of *England*) in which battail he gained great victory; which was about the year 1349. and at his return in the year one thouſand three hundred and fifty, eſtabliſhed this order to the honor of St. *George*, which agrees with the black book of *Windſor* that Chronologizes it on the three and twentyeth day of *April* in the year one thouſand three hundred and fifty, being the three & twentyeth of that Kings reign. *Seld. c.5. fol.792.*

And I underſtand not, but that addition of the Garter might be after added to the Enſignes of the order, for the firſt Enſigne together with the Robes was the Croſſe of Saint *George*, yet in uſe amongſt them.

And ſome doe adde that the Garter was from a Martial riſe alſo, as that a leather garter upon

upon the left leg was a mark given to some of the eminent Commanders with promise of enriching it on those that performed honorably in the charge.

For the account of the time according to other Authors, it is left disputable. Mr. *Selden* takes notice of some of the *French* Authors, that affirm it to be erected in *Anno* 1344. yet after his victories; as in the relations of the same *Froysart*, and *Thomas* of *Walsingham*: and *Polydore Virgill*, (to whom *Favian* subscribes) will have it in *An.* 1347. yet in another place he sets it down in the year one thousand three hundred and forty four. *Oportet mendacem memorem esse.*

Fav. fo. 68. & 70.

And one other observation I collect from some of these Authors; that the order was established before either of these passages; only as a Seminary to draw other Knights of the world into these parts; which caused the *French* King to doe the like the same year of another order by way of prevention; this is averred by some. Which is I conceive by other circumstances a mistake upon a Just or Turnment proclaimed by the said King *Edward* (about the year one thousand three hundred forty and four) in all places beyond the Seas, to be held at *Windsor*; about which time he caused to be built a very large round table for the entertaining of such Princes and Persons of great quality, as should repair thither; when the Earl of *Salisbury* was so bruised at the

the Justing that he dyed. At the news of which meeting the *French* King sodainly after did the like, to obstruct the concourse of great soldiers and honorable personages that this would have produced.

The patron of this order is St. *George*; who suffered Martyrdome at *Nicomedia*, and was buryed at *Lydda* in *Cappadocia* according to Dr. *Heylin*, but Mr. *Selden* says he suffered at *Lydda*, under *Diocletian* about the year of Christ one hundred and ninety. Whose fame was so great in the world, that many Temples were built to his name, as that of *Justinian* in *Armenia*; and in *Venice* the chief Church for the *Grecians*; *Jo. Fucaitensis* built a Monastery to the honor of St. *George* in the time of *Constantine*. Into which the Emperors after were wont to make a solemn procession every Saint *Georges* day. In *Carinthia* there is an order of Knighthood of St. *George*, in very much esteem. And *Eusebius* speaks also of another Order of St. *George* among the *Greeks*; whose Ensign is a red Crosse with this Motto *Sub hoc signo vinces*, begun by *Constantine the Great*.

Heylyn: Hist. de St. Geo. cap. 1. fol. 142.

Cedren. pag. 650.

De vit. Const. l. 1. l. 32.

When first it came into this Nation is by the best Antiquaries least disputed; but that he hath been long honored as Patron Protector of *England*, is proved by all, and by Mr. *Selden* before the Conquest; The three and twentyeth day of *Aprill*, being constantly celebrated to his memory.

And it is no marvail (saith the same Author) that

that so warlike a Nation should chuse to themselves the name of such a souldier Saint, known by the particular name of *Tropheopherus*, and of greater eminence in both the Eastern and Western Churches then any other Souldier Saint.

The Soveraign of this order is the King of *England*; the number of the Fellowship is twenty six, besides the Soveraign; of which when any of them dye, the place is to be supplyed by another elected by the Soveraign, with the consent of the Fraternity, as it was anciently; chosen and enstalled at *Windsor*: but since it is referred to the entire disposing of the King.

They have many Articles confirmed, to which all that are enstalled subscribe; and have an oath in which they swear that to their power, during the time they shall be fellows of the order, they will defend the honor, quarrels, rights and Lordships of the Soveraign, and that they will endeavour to preserve the honor of the said Order, and all the Statutes of it without fraud or covin. *Quinam perjurati?*

The Officers of the Order are a Prelate, which is alwayes the Bishop of *Winchester*; a Chanceller, Register, a King of Arms called Garter; and an Usher called the Black Rod added by *Henry* the eight.

Their habit is a Cassock of Crimson Velvet, and a Mantle of Purple Velvet lined with white

white Sarcenet, on the left ſhoulder whereof is an Eſcutcheon of St. *George* embroydered within a Garter with the Motto: the Eſcutcheon is *Argent*, a plain Croſſe *Gules*.

Above all about the neck they wear a collar of the Order weighing thirty ounces of gold *Troy* weight, compoſed of Garters and Knots enameld, and with Roſes red and white, and ſince the coming in of King *James*, there hath been an intermixture of Thiſtles. At this collar hangeth the Image of St. *George* on horſeback enriched with precious ſtones.

And about the left leg they wear a Garter enamelled and enriched with gold, pearl, and ſtones of great value with the ſame Motto of *Hony ſoit qui maly pens*.

For their ordinary enſigne they wear a blew ribbon over their left ſhoulder; and another on their left leg; and a ſtar of ſilver embroydery on the ſame ſide of their cloak with the Scutcheon of St. *George* in the Center of it. And ſometimes at their Ribbon a *George* alſo, and then they wear it about their necks.

Their feaſt is yearly at *Windſor* Caſtle on St. *Georges* day. In which place upon the foundation of it was a Church erected with Dean and Prebends; as alſo thirteen poor aged Gentlemen, eſtabliſhed to be maintained with ſtipends by the name of Knights of *Windſor*: who had appointed to them robes of cloth according to the manner of the Order, which were to pray for the Order.

Of

Of the Knights of the Round Table in England.

IT is ſaid by many writers, that the Order of the Garter was inſtituted in imitation of the Round Table; but I can give no great aſſurance of it; only I believe it probable enough; the beginning of them both agreeing alſo in ſome kinde of Analogy. This of the Round Table, (for ſo much as is remaining in Hiſtory) appears to me to have been the moſt noble in the world, either before or ſince, for ought yet I can underſtand. And pity it were the memory of it ſhould periſh, as it is almoſt; being buryed in the metamorphoſis of ridiculous fables; and by that means only characteriſed with the ſhadowie reputation of a Romance, in the mindes of many, and indeed moſt men.

It was erected by King *Arthur*, who reigned in the year of our Redemption 490. and conquered *Norway*, *Scotland*, and ſo much of *France* that he was crowned King of *Paris*: as both ours and the *French* annals teſtifie. Of this King many fabulous things have been writ; but we may collect ſo much from the more ſerious, as may aſſure us that without doubt many noble and (beyond ordinary) heroick acts were performed

performed by this generous Prince. Which caused the society of this Order to shine with so much the more splendor then the ordinary stars of this sublunary world: insomuch that it is recorded in some Chronologies, that at one time summoning them to a meeting at a place in *Wales*, called *Carlion*, or *Carligmion*, there resorted to him ten Kings, thirteen Earls, and many Barons, and other persons of great quality that were of the Fraternity.

This I have also in Sir *William Segar*; and in a very ancient Chronicle which I have seen my self in Manuscript in that Countrey; which was much the same with the relations I have since met with of this Order. *Seg. f. 155.*

And that these Kings were not petty Kings must be understood, since there was at that time no Heptarchy, or Provincial Kings, but all Monarchies, much in the same nature as they have been in our ages.

This King is generally reported by Chronologers (and some of them solid too) to be taken alive from the earth; or at least miraculously disposed of, invisibly; but this is a riddle too great for me to unfold. Many of them ground this fable I conjecture from an Epitaph that *Merlin* writ on him, *Hic jacet Arturus Rex quondam, Rexq; futurus.* Which very thing to my Judgement must make clear that he was buryed; which is their argument that he was not.

The

The Order or Fraternity however, was certainly in very great repute in the world, and being only a banquet of Honor could not but whet the emulations of all generous spirits; for none were admitted to it but such as had shewed their merit by some eminent exploit.

Their place of convention was *Winchester*; where they had their Round Table, and at the Feast of Pentecost they always met and feasted. So saith Sir *William Segar*, (in whose Orders of Knighthood the articles of this Order are set down) but others are of another opinion, and tels us that *Windsor* Castle was the most peculiar place, where a Round Table was erected for their meeting, being a Castle built by the same King; and the records of the place shew us as much, though *Winchester* may sometimes have been the place, according as the time of the Kings being in progresse, or keeping his Court accidentally there, as sometimes it was at *Carleon*; and sometimes in the North.

Heylyn. Hist. de St. Georg. fol. 318.

Geof. of *Munmouth.*

Knights of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland.*

Auberius Mareus, fol. 145.

THe *Scots* ever since the reign of *Hungus* the *Pict* have received St. *Andrew* for their Tutelar Saint. Who it is reported in their Histories

Histories making war on the *English*, saw in the skie a bright Crosse of St. *Andrew*; which is in the shape of the Saltyre, and in that battail after gained a very great victory. From which time ever since they flye that Crosse in their Banners. And from thence erected the Order of St. *Andrew*. But I finde nothing in *Favin*, *Aubertus*, *Mereus*, or the *Scotch* Writer *Lesleus*, that can satisfie me in what time it began. Only it was refined by *James* the fist. Who being honored with the Garter from *England*, the *Toyzon d' or* from the Emperor, and St. *Michael* from *France*, celebrated the Festivals of them all; and setting up their several arms with their orders about them, over the gate of *Lithko*, erected his own also with the order of Saint *Andrew* in the midst: which Order is ensigned with a Collar of Rue, and Thistles, with a Medal of St. *Andrew* hanging at it; and this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Lesleus, lib. 9. pag. 193.

Of the Golden Fleece in the Empire.

THis Order of the *Toyzon d' Or* was instituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *an.* 1429. upon his expedition to the Holy Land, in memory of *Gideon*, who with three hundred men

 fought

Favin. l.4. fol.14. fought against, and overthrew a mighty Army of the *Midianites*, as *Favin* is of opinion. Which perchance may be true: he marching upon a great enterprise with a small Army, might doe it to raise courage and emulation in his Commanders.

Segar. The Patron is St. *Andrew*, the Soveraign, the Dukes of *Burgundy*: the number twenty four, besides the Soveraign, all of Noble bloud. Their habit is a Cassock of Crimson Velvet, and over it a Mantle of the same, lined with white; which openeth on the right side, and is turned upon the left over the shoulder, embroydered round about with a bordure of flames, fusils, and fleeces; and a Hood of Crimson Velvet on their heads.

The Collar of the order is of gold, wrought with flames, fusils, and Fleeces; which they are bound to wear alwayes, upon a penalty. The power of making new is in the Soveraign only.

And who ever enters into it renounces all other orders of Knighthood, unlesse the Soveraigns be Emperors, Kings or free Princes.

To the order belongs a Chancellor, a Treasurer, Register, and a King of Arms called *Toyson Dor*.

At the Collar hangs a golden Fleece. And formerly there was an impresse peculiar to it; which was an instrument to strike fire, with this Motto, *Ante ferit, quam flamma micet.*

The

The Emperor *Charles* the fift, being afterwards Soveraign as Duke of *Burgundy*, did much increase the order.

The ſeverall Orders of Knighthood in *France*.

Knights of the Star.

THis order I finde of very great eminence in *France*, called the Star of the Sea; and ſometimes alſo of the Virgin *Mary*, it was inſtituted by King *Robert*, *an.* 1022. and himſelf, and ſucceeding Kings were of the fraternity, their enſign was a Star; which they wore on their Hoods, or Caps. But this order in time grew ſo common, and diſtributed ſo immeritoriouſly, that *Charles* the ſeventh (as aſhamed at it) commanded every Yeoman of his Guard to wear a Star in like manner; which the Knights ſeeing, preſently left it off, and ſo the order fell.

Seld. Title of Honor *ca.* 8. *p.* 55.

Bodin. de rep. lib. 5. *cap.* 4.

Knights of St. Michael.

IN the ſtead of the Knighthood of the Sta the ſame King *Charles* erected the order of St. *Michael* as ſome ſuppoſe: but more truely *Lewis* the eleventh at *Amboys*, *an.* 1469. upon the occaſion of a Viſion (as their Hiſtorians relate) of the Archangels appearance on *Orleans* Bridge as their Tutelar againſt the *Engliſh*. At which time the famous *Amazon Joan* of *France* lived, who did many Heroick exployts, leading an Army her ſelf in the field againſt the *Engliſh*. For which the *Engliſh* after having vanquiſht her (much to our diſparagement I think) in revenge, cauſed her to be burnt for a Witch in the Market place of *Orleans*: in which place is ſince a Conduit erected to her memory.

Seld. parv. ſec. cap. 3. fol. 552.

This order of *Monſieur* St. *Michael* Archangel is of thirty ſix Knights, and a Soveraign, which is the King, the Cogniſance of the Order is a Collar of gold made of cockle-ſhels and knots, with the Image of St. *Michael* pendant at it, which Collar ought to weigh two hundred Crowns in gold, and not above nor under.

Favin. l. 3. pag. 372.

For the wearing of this Collar there was a very ſtrict article; as that every man that did not wear it every day was to cauſe a maſſe to be

be ſaid, and to pay ſeven ſhillings ſix pence *turnoys* of forfeiture: except in Arms, and then they were permitted to wear only the Image of the Angel on a chain or ribbon: the Motto of the order is; *Immenſi tremor Oceani.*

To this order is eſtabliſhed a Herald called *Mon St. Michael*, a Treaſurer, a Chancellor, and a Regiſter. Their habit according to the conſtitution of *Henry* the ſecond of *France* was, his doublet, hoſe, ſhooes, ſcabard, hat-band, and feather, all white, a Surcoat with ſleeves, of cloth of ſilver; over it a Mantle of the ſame turned up over the left ſhoulder, and tyed over the right, embroydered with a bordure like the Collar. Over his ſhoulder lay a hood of cloth of ſilver ſpreading over his back, the tippet hanging down before, and over all the Collar.

Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt*, or St. *Eſprit.*

TO this order of St. *Michael* did *Henry* the third, in honor of *Whit-Sunday*, (On which day he was choſen King of *Poland*) inſtitute the order of *Chivaleir du benoiſt ſante Eſprit*: Joyning both this and the other into one, *an.* 1578. as they continue to this day.

In this discourse of this order by *Monsieur Favian*, is set down the Oathes, Ceremonies, Pensions, accompts, & all the duties: all which should I insert would be too tedious for my intention. The manner of their procession to Court, and many other particulars is set down concerning them in Sir *William Segar*.

Hon. Mil. & Civ. lib.2. p. 87. 88, 89.

Their robe is like that of St. *Michael*; only of black Velvet embroydered all about with gold and silver of Flowers-de-lysse, and knots of gold between sundry cyphers of silver, and flames of gold, seamed: garnished also with a Mantle of green cloth of silver, wrought over with the same manner of embroydery with the Mantle both lined with Orange coloured Sattin. The great Mantle they wear turned up over the left shoulder, and open on the right: their hose and doublet white, and black bonnets with white plums; the Collar over all, wrought in the same manner as the embroydery. They have a crosse hanging at it, with a Dove in the Center of it, as in another place shall be described.

Of the Order of the *Gennet*.

THis by the annals of *France* is reckoned the first order that ever was instituted in that Countrey. But I have not given it the first place, because it is now extinguished, and its

its essence only remaining in the Chronologie of Fame. It was ordained by *Charles* called the *Tyrant*, before his usurpation called *Charles Martell Seneschall*, or High Steward of *France*. Who in a battel against the *Moores*, gainning a Victory, had amongst many other spoyls, a great number of *Genets Kins*, and some of the beasts; In memory of which victory he instituted this order, about the year of our Lord 726. The number was 16. to whom he gave Collars of gold made of a triple chain interwoven with enameld red Roses, at the end whereof hung a gennet of gold enamelled balck and red, upon a Terrasse or bank of flowers fairly enamelled: This continued till King *Robert*, and then the *Star* of the Sea eclipsed it.

Fav. lib. 3. fol. 312. & Aubert. Mæreus. pag. 62.

Fol. 63.

These Knights saith *Aubertus Mæreus*, had other Ensignes appropriated also, as a Ring after the manner of the *Romans*; and certain habits for the body.

About which time, or not long after, *Charlemaine* created another order called of the Crown Royal, but that was not so much in esteem, being only for a reward of service in *Friezland*, the Governour of the Country having the power of creating the Knights.

Knights of the *Broomeflower*, and also of the *Ship*.

Lewis the ninth in his time instituted two orders of Knighthood; one called of the *Broomeflower* in the *Cod*, and the other of the *Ship*, called also of the *Crescent*, or *half Moon*.

The first he instituted at his Coronation, and it continued till the end of the reign of *Charles* the fifth, and extinguished with his life. The collar of the order was composed of Cods of Broomeflowers intermixed with Lozanges enamelled with flowers-de-lysse; and at it hung a crosse formy flory, with this Motto; *Exaltat humiles*.

The other of the Ship he erected upon the occasion of the second voyage into *Egypt*, to encourage the Nobility that went with him. The collar of the order was enterlaced with double Scallops, and double Crescents interwoven, with a meddal hanging at it with a Ship enameld under sayl.

This King *Lewis* returning from his voyage against the *Turks*, *an.* 1554 brought home with him a Troop of Knights, called of St. *Lazarus*, to whom he gave large possessions: But afterwards this order fell again, and their revenues were given to the Knights of

Knights of St. *Lazarus*.

of *Malta*: untill the time of *Henry* the fourth, who instituted that of *Mount-Carmel*, and revived that of St. *Lazarus*. Knights of *Mont Carmel*.

There are many other ancient Knighthoods recorded in *France*, but as they were of lesse esteem, so are they also out of date; and I shall only name them, most of which were more private orders, and had subjects for their Soveraigns: There was of the *Porcupine*: Of the Thistle of *Bourbon*: of the Croissant of *Anjou*: of the Ermin of *Brittagne*. Of which examine *Monsieur Favin* his *Theatre of Honor*. Porcupine. Thistle. Croissant. Ermin.

There was also an order of the Dog and Cock, appropriated to the family of *Mommorency*, and another of *de la dame blanke al' escue verd*; or the order of the Fair Lady of the green Field; instituted by *Jean de Boucicaut* Marshal of *France* under *Charles* the sixth, who were sworn unto divers Articles, as that they should assist all Ladies, and gentlewomen wronged in their honors or fortunes, answer challenges of Arms, supply one anothers necessary absence, that if any Lady or Gentlewoman, required aid of any of them, and after any Knight or Esquire should challenge him, he should first right the Lady; and then perform the other; or if a challenge preceded such other accident, it was at their pleasure which to undertake first; and many more such, which would be too tedious for this place, they are at large in *Mauchaut Sieur de Roman ville* his history of *Boucicaut*. Cock and dog. *Seld. pag.* 554, 555.

Of

Of Military Orders in *Spain.*

Of the Order of the Lilly.

THis order was erected in *Navar* by *Garcia* the sixth, of the name surnamed *Naiera*, in honor of the Virgin *Mary*; and upon a miracle so great as might make this lilly one of the primest flowers in her little garden. * The substance of it this, the King having been very sick; in the extremity of his disease sent to St. *Saviour de Leyra*, and other places of devotion that prayers and intercessions might be made for his recovery; In which time was discovered in the City of *Naiera*, (where ordinarily he kept Court) the Image of the Virgin *Mary* issuing out of a Lilly, holding her son betwixt her arms. And sodainly after the discovery of this, the King recovered his health; and many other miracles were done on diseased people in that place, as supposed by vertue of the Virgin Mother; whom they tearmed the Lilly of the Valleys. In honor whereof the said King erected this order, and made himself Soveraign of it, and his successors after him. These Knights did wear on

* A Book of devotion full of improbable miracles licenced by the Church of *Rome.*

Fr. v. l. 6. fol. 11.

on their breasts a Lilly embroydered in silver; and on festival days a double chain of gold interlaced with letters *M* after the manner of the *Gotish* letter with an Oval meddal hanging at it with a Lilly enamelled.

Knights of *San Jago*, or St. *James*.

THis was erected by the resolution of Gentlemen, being either Barons, or men of great quality, that (upon the conquering of their Countrey by the *Arabians*) retired into the Mountains of *Asturia*; and residing there made an engagement of War against the *Moores*, agreeing upon religious rules of Knighthood: yet reserving to themselves liberty of marriage: but this order *Favin* speaks to be erected by *Alphonso* the ninth, *an.* 1158. and that it was confirmed in 1175. by Pope *Alexander* the third. *Segar.* *Favin. l.6. fol.* 138.

Their Governor is called great Master, their feast is on *All-Saints* day; when they meet in very great magnificence, having very great revenues: their Ensign a red Crosse shaped like a Sword, with an Escollops shell on it, in imitation of the badge of the Pilgrims that goe to *Jerusalem*, and to the Sepulchre of St. *James* the Apostle. *Ibid. f.* 137.

Now

Now the great Master of this Order hath alwayes neer him thirteen Knights where ever he goe for his aid, and Counsel, and so all the other orders in *Spain*.

Of the Order of *Calatrava*.

Aub. Mer. fol.99.

THis was begun *an.* 1158. in imitation of that of St. *Jago*, by *Don Sanctio* the third, King of *Toledo*, and it takes its name from the place of its establishment: their habit is a black garment, and on the breast thereof a red Crosse; they have many great priviledges, and possessions in *Spain*, the form of their Crosse is set down in the end of this discourse; which if we will believe *Monsieur Favin*, and *Aubertus Mereus*, is quite another then that which Sir *William Segar* describes.

Knights of *Alcantara*.

Segar.

THese also derive their denomination from the place of their institution, and living under the same orders with those of *Calatrava*, doe wear the same fashioned Crosse, only the Color is green.

They have a very glorious Church at *Alcantara* in *Castiglia* upon the river *Tago*, endowed with

with rich possessions, where their great meetings are.

These were first of the order of St. *Julian*, called the order of the Pear-tree, *Ferdinando* the second King of *Leon*, and *Galicia*, being the first great Master 1176. *Favin. l. 6. fol. 142.*

Knights of the Band.

SIR *William Segar* attributes the original of this order to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*, *an.* 1268. But *Favin* sets it down in *an.* 1330. from the testimony of *Don Antonio de Guevara*, Bishop of *Mondognedo*; but by the same person *Alphonso* the eleventh, of which order (that it might receive the more reputation) he enrolled himself and his son. And yet (as *Favin* sayes) None were to be admitted but younger brothers, and mean Gentlemen of poor and slender sufficiency, who must have been ten years followers of the Court; or at the least had fought three times against the *Moores*. *Ibid. fol. 163, 164.*

They wear a red Scarfe or Ribbon crosse the left shoulder, like our Knights of the Bath. The breadth of three inches. Their articles are too many to be inserted here. Sir *William Segar* and *Favin* have them at large.

D'

D' Avis in Portugal.

Aub.Mar. fol. 119. THere was an order in *Portugal* erected in the year 1147. called *D' Avis*, by *Alphonso* the first, who were seated in the City *Ebora*, and so called from the Virgin *Mary*, being Patronesse of the City. They had a great Master, and were called *fratres*, and the place of their convention was called *Frieria*. Their Ensigne is the same Crosse with *Calatrava ven*, and in the centre of it a Peartree.

Of the Order of *Jesus Christ*.

SInce in the year 1320. was erected another order of more esteem amongst the *Portugals* called of *Jesus Christ*, by *Dionysius* King of that Couutrey, and nephew to *Alphonso* the tenth, of *Castile*, to which order was given much of the revenue of the Knights *Templars*, that lay in that countrey, the Kings of *Portugal* are ever the Soveraigns of the order to this day: the ensign of the Order is a red crosse surmounted or intersected with another white, on a black vestment; and they have many priviledges, and Articles amongst them.

Of

Of this order was *Don Pantaleon*, (brother to the *Portugal* Embassadour) who was beheaded at *Tower-hill*, *July* 10. 1654.

Knights of *Montesia*.

THis order was much about the time of those of *Calatrava*, and received their name from the place of their residence in *Valentia*, and doe wear for their Ensigne a plain crosse *Gules*. *Seg.*

This order was established in the year 1317. and had much of the revenue of the Knights Templars also, setled on them. *Anb. Mar.*

Knights of Redemption.

THese Knights called of Redemption, were erected by *James* King of *Aragon*, upon the conquering the Islands of *Majorica*, in the year 1212. their Articles are many; but the chief is, they are to redeem prisoners; from whence their title is derived: their habit is a white garment, with a black crosse; and their Governour is alwayes resident at *Barcellona*.

D

D' Espuella D' Orada, or of the Golden Spur.

THere is another order in *Spain*, of far more honor called *Cavaleri D' Espuella D' Orada*. Which was created with much ceremony; as bathing (like our Knights of the Bath) then being laid in a rich bed, after brought to the Chappel or Church, where he performs his Vigils, confesses, and supplicates for power to observe the duty belonging to the order; then his gold spurs are put on, and a sword girt about him, and the sword being drawn is delivered into his right hand; in which posture standing he takes an oath, never to refuse to dye in defence of his Law, King, and Countrey. And then receiving a kisse from all the rest of the order, in testimony of the amity betwixt them, he is compleat.

Mr *Seld.* Title of Honor, *fol.* 576.

Other orders there are there, as that of *Cavaleri Armadi*, *Cavaleri d' Alarde*, and some more ancient; as the Order of the Dove or Holy Ghost in *Castile*; of St. *Saviour* of *Mont Real* in *Aragon*; but these are either out of date, or of low reputation.

Knights

Knights of the Annuntiation.

THis order saith Sir *William Segar*, was erected about the same time with that of St. *Michael*, but how I shall engage my faith to this article I know not; for I finde much uncertainty in the relation, the institution of St. *Michael* being in *an.* 1469. according to his own account; and of the Annuntiation, *an.* 1434. Besides there is a greater error yet, in computation, for *Monsieur Favin*, (who hath some reason in this case to be understood, and hath been esteemed authentick) affirms it to be by *Amedis* the fifth, called also the Green, or *Verd*: whom he Chronologizes to live in *an.* 1355. which makes a vast difference: and again *Aubertus Mæreus*, in his *Symbola Equest. ordinum* gives the honor of its birth to *Amedis* the sixth, Earl of *Savoy*: by which I must confess so great an uncertainty appears as affrights me from any conclusion; but that by their general concurrences *de facto*, I am assured such an order was. And that in memory of *Amedis* the fifth, who most courageously defended *Rhodes* against the *Turkes*, where he took the bearing of *Gules* a plain crosse *argent*, which the Dukes of *Savoy* have continued all this day.

Favin. l. 8. fol. 310. This order was first called of the snares of love, from the receiving from his Lady the favour of a bracelet made of her hair into love-knots, and it was constantly celebrated on St. *Maurices* day, who is patron Saint of *Savoy*.

He composed it to consist of fifteen Knights, comprehending himself as chief Master.

The place of their celebration is the Church of *Pietra*, in the Castle of *Bellies*; unto which at the institution of this order was given certain lands for the maintenance of fifteen Chaplains: and continually every Knight at his death gives to the Church an hundred Florins.

And one other article was that at the funeral of every Knight, ceremoniously performed at the Castle of *Pietra*, every Knight of the order should wear black, (whereas their mourning was a white Gown) and leave off the Collar for certain dayes: and that at the enterment of the Soveraign, every Knight according to their seniority in order should offer up his Collar. *Segar. fol. 66.*

Every Knight was sworn to wear his order dayly, and to accept of no other.

And that no person stained with reproach or dishonor should be admitted: or if found so after, to be degraded.

Of these past Knighthoods, these four, of the Garter in *England*; the *Toyzon* in *Burgundy*; St.

St. *Michael*, and of St. *Esprit* in *France*; and this of the Annuntiation in *Savoy*, are the most honorable, and yet in being.

Of the Knights *Templars*.

THis order as it hath been most famous in the world (though now extinct) I think ought to be preserved with an honorable memory. It was erected in a pious design, perpetrated with a glorious fame; though extinguished in an ignoble and injust stratagem, of the Devil, the Pope, and the King of *France*.

Its first rise was from an accident of certain Gentlemen meeting in the *Holy-Land*, (some say nine) *an.* 1117. Who hearing of the great disturbance of the Countrey by the incursion of *Turks* and swarmings of *Pickaroones*, engaged a confederacy, with the hazard of their lives to suppresse them. Which resolution being known was so approved of by the Patriarch, that he commanded accommodation for them in the Temple neer the Sepulchre. And the King of *Jerusalem* appointed them all appertinencies for so religious an enterprize. From whence they received the name of Knights *Templars*. And thus going on with much resolution and courage; many Christians came in to their assistance, and

Vid. Aub. Mer. f. 77. & 78.

many brave exploits were performed by them; Insomuch that in nine years time they had erected such a structure of honor, as set all the world at gaze, and establisht their Countrey in a happy peace. For a reward whereof Pope *Honorius*, at the suite of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, prescribed unto them a peculiar order of life; And distinguished their order by wearing a white Garment, and Pope *Eugenius* added a red Crosse; after which prosperity they elected a head whom they called Great Master.

Yet not long after this, *Jerusalem* and a great part of the Countrey was lost for want of supply from other parts of Christendome. However they still made war upon the *Turks* for 120. years, and added new breath to the Trump of Fame, purchasing large revenues to the Order in most Kingdomes of *Europe*, being the exercise of love in all Christian Princes, and of emulation in every Heroick spirit: Insomuch that *Vitriacus* gives this character of them: they were, saith he, *Leones in bello, agni mansueti in domo, in expeditione milites asperi, in Ecclesia vel ut Eremitæ & Monachi; inimici Christi duri & feroces, Christianis autem benigni & mites, &c.*

Hist. orient. cap. 65. & 66.

But this great glory could not shine for ever, without an eclipse; nor such favorites of fortune live without envy, as well as emulation; and their fall was so much the more sodain and violent, by how much their fame

was

was higher. For in *England*, *France*, and almost all parts of Christendome, was it at an instant (as it were) and in one very day, by sentence of Pope *Clement* the first, (to satisfie the base avarice of *Philip de Beau* the *Roy* of *France*) totally dissolved and suppreſt.

The pretence was upon certain Articles exhibited against them; which have been by all the world almost not only adjudged false, but ridiculous. As that they used Pagan ceremonies in the election of their great Master: that they lost the *Holy land*, (when they alone endevoured to preserve it): that they held some Heretical opinions: that they worshipped an Image apparelled in a mans skin: and that they drunk mans bloud to confirm their oath of confederacy. *Segar. fol. 92.*

When indeed it was most certain, that the crime for which they suffered was their vast wealth; and their fidelity to the Patriarch, whom they owned before the Pope, cause sufficient to set the one to solicite, and the other to grant, a monstrous doom, which they suffered under; for what will not pride and avarice do?

The Great Master himself and sixty others of the order were committed to the mercy of fire in *Paris* at one time, and the rest persecuted, if not executed, in most places; all of them dying without any acknowledgement of any one allegation, and with the same Christian and heroick spirits they had lived in,

 and

and by the account of *Favin* (a *French* writer and one I think in this not too impartial) there was at twice after, one hundred or above burned to death in *Paris*, all dying with innocence in their mouths; and in the same place many after.

But as such notorious evils are ever the Ushers of Gods infinite judgements, it was not far off here, for the two Knights imployed in the accusation, were one hanged, and the other slain in short time after.

How the Revenues prospered in the hands of the new possessors, I know not; or the possessors in the injoyment of them; but I believe like those of Church lands In this Nation; and the account of stories and traditions I have seen and heard in particular of it, makes me with confidence say, very unfortunately.

Many of their Territories and Castles in some places were given to an order of Knighthood called the *Joannites*, Knights of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, and particularly in *England*, who were after Knights of *Rhodes*, and lastly of *Malta*, being conferred by Act of Parliament, (how taken from them I cannot say) and in *Vienna* by order of a great Councel.

7 of Ed. 2.

Of

Of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, *Rhodes*, and *Malta*.

SOme have been of opinion that this order was originally from the time of the Holy War, *an.* 1099. When by the conduct of one called *Peter* the Hermit, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, son to *William the Conquerour*, *Godfrey* Duke of *Lorraine*, and some other Noble persons *Jerusalem* was regained from the *Saracens*, being called Knights of St. *John Baptist* and of *Jerusalem*. But it is more certainly related, that certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre, obtained leave of the *Caliph* of *Egypt*, to build a little Cottage to live in by it: paying a due tribute for their liberty; as for their own residence, and for the entertaining such as should adventure to joyn with them in their devout life; which *Monsieur Favin* relates to be *Neopolitans*. After this their number so encreased that they built another to entertain women, more large, and stately; and enlarged their Oratory; and another for Men, in the nature of a Colledge or Hospital, where they established a Rector or Master, and from the great

Segar. fol. 66,67.

great charity among them, their religious life, and good deeds to Pilgrims, they were called brethren Hospitallers of St. *John Baptist* of *Jerusalem*.

And upon the Conquest of the City, they had great Franchises granted them, and large revenues, with liberty to manage armes, and were instituted to be Knights of St. *John*, *an* 1164. And for their distinction they wore a black garment, with a white ankred crosse, with eight points; but in War they wore a red coat of arms with the same white Crosse; see the example of the Crosses at the end of this discourse.

Favin. l. 9. fol. 388.

After their successe in the Holy War grew very famous, and that they had done very great exploits, almost over all *Palestine*, in the year 1308. they wonne the City of *Rhodes* from the *Turkes*. And as valiantly maintained it against them afterwards, who four times assailed it in vain; & the fift time also was *Otaman* himself repulsed, with the losse of 40000 *Mahometans* But being constantly oppressed, and not encouraged with any relief from the Christians of other parts, after three moneths siege they lost it, and ever since have remained in *Malta*.

Into this order no man was admitted but he was first to approve himself a Gentleman before the Rector. The son of a *Moore* was not to be admitted, nor of a *Jew*, or *Mahometan*, though the son of a Prince, and a Christian

ſtian himſelf, and they were ſworn to fight for the Chriſtian faith, doe Juſtice, defend the oppreſſed, relieve the poore, perſecute the *Mahometans*, live vertuouſly, and protect Widows and Orphans.

Of Knights *Teutonicks*.

THis order of the *Teutonici* was founded by an *Almaine*, who remaining in *Jeruſalem*, after the taking of it, gave great and liberal entertainment to al Chriſtians that came to him; and in a ſhort time had drawn ſuch a reſort, that from thence ariſe a Fraternity that bound themſelves under certain Articles, and elected a great Maſter or Governor; every man of that aſſociation, apparelling himſelf in white with a black croſſe pattee voided with a croſſe patonce. Which Fraternity afterwards grew a very great order; and purchaſed a noble fame: But *Jeruſalem* being taken by the *Turkes* again, they removed, and pitcht their ſettlement in *Ptolemaida*; and that being alſo taken by the *Saracens*, they retired to *Germany*; and engageing a War againſt the *Pruſians*, they got great victories, and having the Emperors grant for enjoying what by the ſword they wonne, with expence of ſome bloud, they purchaſed great revenues in *Pruſia*: and built

built many illustrious edifices, with Churches, and some Cathedrals, establishing Bishops to them, whom they enjoyned to wear the habit of the order: this was about the year 1220, *Frederick* the second, being then Emperor.

Segar. l. 2. fol. 105.

The chief Church appropriate to this order is *Marcenburg*. The Knights besides their large possessions are Lords of *Livonia*, and they have a Governour, which they still call the Great Master.

Knights of St. *Sepulcher*.

THis was anciently an honorable Knighthood, but is since extinguisht, and nothing but the memory of it remaining, and that inclusively in those of *Malta*. The Ensign of the order is yet extant amongst them, as a relique of antiquity; which is a double crosse, or as it were, two conjoyned *Gules*, as Sir *William Segar* relates: But *Favin* speaks otherwise, as that their Crosse was a Crosse Paronce in each Canton of the same a small Crosse plain; being the same as the armes of the Kings of *Jerusalem*: and from this original that *Godfrey* of *Bullein* gave great goods to them, especially in his last Will and Testament; by which also he ordained that himself, and the successors Kings of *Jerusalem*, should be buryed in their Cathedral Church, which

Ibid. fol. 106.

which was joyning to the holy *Sepulchre*; that their Patriarch should have the Prerogative of crowning them: and *Baldwin* his immediate successor establisht them an order of Knighthood, (being before but regular Chanons) appointing the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* their great Master: thus *Favin* relates. *Favin. l.9. fol.381.*

Knights of St. *Mary*.

THese were a religious order, erected by certain Gentlemen of *Bolognia*, and *Madona*; for which they obtained a licence of Pope *Urban*, but with mony only, calling themselves Knights of St. *Mary*, but were commonly called *Cavaleri de Madona*; and indeed properly enough, for whereas they professed to fight against Infidels, they lived alwayes at home in peace, plenty, and ease, for which they gained the heroick character of *Fratres gaudenti*, or good-fellow brethren. *Seg. fol. 107.*

Their habit was very rich, and on it they wore a Crosse like that of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*.

Knights

Knights of St. *Lazaro.*

THe Knights of St. *Lazaro* challenge a great antiquity, so high as St. *Basil*; they had great possessions, and honorable reputation; but like the Knights *Templars*, were suddenly eclipsed, and had as absolutely been smothered in the Funeral croud of obscured honor, had not Pope *Pius quartus* a little revived them.

This order doe own obedience to a great Master also, and are engaged to the observance of many articles; especially they are to be of lawful birth, and Gentlemen by double descent, and of Christian parents; to wear a green Crosse in the manner of a Crosse Pattee fimbriated, as Sir *William Segar* describes; but *Aubert. Mæreus* otherwise, as is exemplified hereafter.

Of the Knights of the Bear, called also of St. *Gall.*

Favin. l. 7. fol. 273.

IN the year 1213. the Emperour *Frederick* the second, going in Pilgrimage to the Abbey of St. *Gall*, gave great priviledges in acknow-

acknowledgement of their assistance in pulling down the Emperor *Otho*, and establishing him. Whereupon also he established an order of Knighthood, called of the Bear; which Knights were yearly to meet at the Abbey of St. *Gall*, on the 16. of *October*; where all new Knights were to receive the order from the Abbot.

This order he called of the Bear in honor of St. *Ursus* that was martyred at *Soleure*. Unto this order he gave a collar and chain of gold, at which hung a figure of a Bear enamelled *Sable*. *Aub. Mer. lib.2.f.72.*

Of the Order of the Elephant.

IN *Denmark* is a Military order, called of the Elephant, and also of the blessed Virgin *Mary*: who have for their Collar a chain of gold interwoven with Elephants and spurs, and at it hangeth a meddal of the Virgin *Mary*, encompassed about with Rayes of the Sun; at the neather part whereof hangeth another circle enclosing three nayles, which they term *Symbola omnia Christianæ pietatis*. Who was the Founder is left disputable: the Elephants are figured with Castles on their backs, which some doe suppose to be the institution or designment of *Christiernus*. 4. *Ibid. fol. 150.*

Of

Of the Order of *Mantua*.

IN *Mantua* ſome Fryers doe report to be ſome of the bloud of our Saviour kept, with a peece of the ſpunge in which he received the Vinegar and gall. Which reliques they ſay, doe daily work extraordinary miracles. In honor of which bloud *Vincentio de Gonzaga* fourth Duke of *Mantua*, did inſtitute an order of Knighthood, calling them Knights of the bloud of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, making himſelf the Great Maſter of the order; which was confirmed by Pope *Paul* the fifth.

Favin. fol. 352.

The original of it was about the year 1608. when he created fifteen Knights, giving them collars compoſed of Ovals of gold, ſome the length one way, others another; in one of which were theſe words, *Domine probaſti*; and in the other flames of fire, flaſhing about a crucible or melting pot full of ſticks of gold, and at the ſame hangeth before another large Oval, wherein are deſigned two Angels ſtanding upright, holding a Chalice, and pix, crowned; on the table of it are ſeen enamelled three drops of bloud; and about this Oval is this inſcription, *Nihil eſto triſte recepto.*

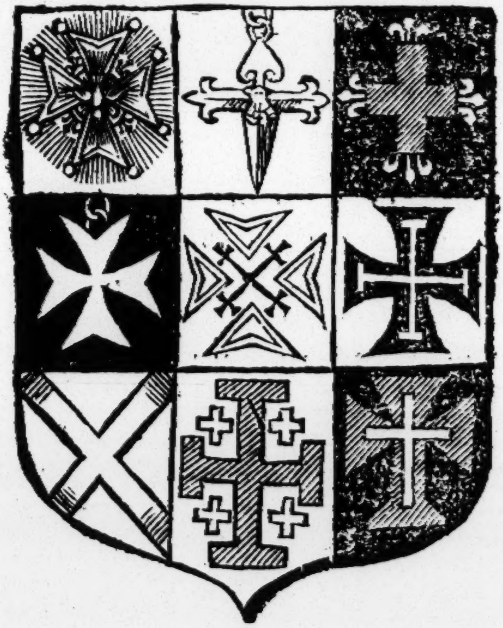
Knights

Knights of St. *Stephano*.

THis order was erected in the year 1561. by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*; ordaining amongst them such articles almost as those of the order of *Malta*: their residence is *Pisa*; where the said Duke erected a Church to the honor of the order, and is himself the great Master.

Other orders of Knighthood there are, and have been in the *Holy Land*, and other parts: as of St. *Thomas Apostle*; St. *Katherine* of *Mount Sinai*: of the white Eagle in *Polonia*: of the Swan in *Cleveland*: the Brethren Sword-bearers in *Livonia*: of St. *Blase* in *Armenia*: of St. *John* of *Acres*, and of St. *Gerian*, which was instituted by *Frederick Barbarossa*, to which order none were admitted but *Germane* Gentlemen. But these are all, or most of them out of date, and not so considerable as to trouble an ingenuous brain with in this place; *Favin* and others have discoursed enough of them, to which (if the Reader be desirous of further knowledge) I refer him. There is also another order called of the white Dragon in *Germany*, erected by the Emperour *Sigismond*, upon a resolution of extirpating heresie and schism

ſchiſm throughout all his Dominions, who had for their Enſign a white Dragon: and in *Swethen* another, which is called of the *Seraphins*: who had at their inſtitution appointed them collars of Seraphins heads intermixed with croſſes. And now if I have not been too tedious in this diſcourſe of Knighthood, I have I hope ſaid enough, and conclude with the diſcription of the ſeveral forms of their Croſſes before mentioned.



The firſt is of St. *Eſprit*, the ſecond of St. *Michael*, the third of *Calatrava*, the fourth of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, the fifth of St. *Lazarus*, the

the sixth of the *Teutonicks*, the seventh of St. *Andrew*, the eight of the *Sepulchre*, the ninth of *Christus d' Avis*.

And so I take leave of Knighthood: and in the next place only cursorily run through the antiquity of Heralds, and the Inns of Court and Chancery with their foundations; for which last (though not very pertinent to my businesse, yet) I may expect an excuse, since it hath not been yet any way done.

The End of Knighthood.

OF HERALDS.

THe word *Herald* (ſaith *Verſtegan*) is derived from the *Saxon* Here-healt, and by abbreviation Heralt, and Herald which in that language ſignifies the Champian of an Army: and growing to be a name of of Office, it was given to him that in the Army had the ſpecial charge of challenging to battail or combat. *Verſt. p. 321.*

Sir *Henry Spelman* cals him *Nuncius ſacer*, and ſpeaking of the ſignification of the word, ſays, *quidam enim Herault ſcribunt*, ſome doe write *Herault*, that is, *Dominus celſus*, an eminent Lord, ſome, *Herold*, which is an old Lord, and ſome *Herald*, *hoc eſt*, ſays he, *miniſtrum exercitus*, an Officer of an Army, which laſt he ſuppoſes the moſt proper. *Gloſſ. f. 336.*

Theſe are Offices of great antiquity (ſaith *Dunelmenſis*) who writes that they are as ancient as Kings, and were tearmed of the *Romans*, *Feciales*, & *Caduceatores*. And doubtleſſe the erection of our Heralds was in imita-

tion of them; though their authority be not so great with us, as it seems theirs was; whose office was established by *Numa Pompilius* and a colledge or hostell erected of twenty wise and reverend men; *per quos fiebat, ut Justum indicetur Bellum, & ut Fœdere, fides pacis constituerentur*: ordering that it was and should be unlawful to take arms against an enemy without their consent and appointment.

Vid. Pomp. Læt. de magist. Rom. p. 5.

Which Fecialians, when the popular estate was changed into a Monarchy again, wore the coats of Arms of Purple and Scarlet, fringed with gold, and an Eagle of the same embroydered thereon, and the Emperors name then reigning: and they had one Principal which was called by the people *Pater patratus*, whom they ever reverenced as sacred, and it was a rule or law among them, that *Fecialium sacra violare nefas erat*.

Since when, as the Office now is, they have been esteemed as Embassadors, and sometimes have been made so; however are the messengers of Princes and great Monarchs, and what ever their message have been, priviledged in the same degree with Embassadors, and not only in our parts, but all over the world have been in being (though not as now in regular Office) ever since there have been Kings.

Favin. l. 4. cap. 4.

In every City of *Greece* (as saith *Ulpian* the Interpreter of *Demosthenes*) they were called *Ceryces*, and had in much honor of all men, and

and maintained out of the Publique Treasury.

In *Rome*, and most other places they carryed as Ensigns of their office *caducean* Rods in imitation of the Poetical fiction of *Mercury*, who is styled the Herald of the Gods: those of *Rome* wreathed with two Serpents; and the ancient *Druides* of wreaths of vervine imitating the same. *Ibid.*

In *France*, (where a long time this office hath been in much honor) not only *Montjoy St. Dennis* the principal King of Arms; but the other Heralds, and pursevants are to be of noble extraction; and *Mountjoy* to be of three descents, as well of his Fathers as his Mothers side, of Noble linage, and Coat Armor. *Ibid.*

Their Office or Colledge is in the Church of St. *Anthony* the lesse in *Paris*. And they are allowed the priviledge of entrance into any Princes Court; and an injury offered to them is a publique injury in all parts of the world. But I doe not finde they were in this reputation and establishment till the time of *Philip de Valloys*. The revenues of them in *France* was very great, as to *Montjoy* in particular 2000. *l.* lands in free tenure, and 1000 pound *per annum* stipend, as *Favin* relates. And the others 1000 pound *per annum* stipend, besides other profits; and they are many: besides their priviledges are very great, which in the same Author are at large set down: in which Author I cannot but observe the ridiculous- *Favin. l. 1. c. 4. f. 36.*

culousnesse of their humor in the christening of their Pursevants (for they call it christening, and the Ceremony is performed with the pouring a pot of Wine on their heads) they name them at their own pleasure, and some they call Plain-way, Jolly-heart, Nolyer, Tell-troth, Chearfulnesse, Fair-seeming, Lofty-foot, and the like.

But to come neerer to our own concernment, I think to proceed with the same office in our own Nation, where they are now in lesse esteem I confesse then they have been in former ages; yet have ever been honored with messages between Potentates for matter of honor and Arms. *Ceremonarium Ministri*, as in the Coronation of Kings and Queens, enstalment of Princes, and creation of noble dignities of honor, in Triumphs, Justs, Combats, Marriages, Christenings, Interments; and to attend all solemn Assemblies of State and honor, and by some of them ought the proclamations of all great matters of State to be promulged, causes of Chivalry, and Gentility are referred to their care, as in the right of bearing of Arms, in Shields, Scutcheons, Targets, Banners, Penons, Coats, and such like; correcting of Arms in visitations: and observing descent and pedegrees of Noblemen and Gentlemen.

They are the Protonotaries, Griffiers, and Registers of all acts, and proceedings in the Court of the High Constable & Lord Marshall of

of *England*, or of ſuch as have their authority; and in their books and Records they are to preſerve to perpetual memory all facts and memorable deſignments of honor and arms. They have been long eſtabliſhed in *England*; but I finde not that they were incorporated into a Collegiate Society till *Richard* the thirds time; when they were incorporated by Charter, and placed at *Colharbor*, from whence they often removed, untill they became ſetled, where now at this time they are placed, by the honorable endeavour of that Illuſtrious family of the *Howards*, formerly Dukes of *Norfolk*, and Earls Marſhals of *England*; the houſe being before called *Darby* houſe. Which was eſtabliſhed to them in the time of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and in theſe tearms incorporated; by the names of *Garter* King of Arms of *England*; *Clarenceux* King of Arms of the South parts, and *Norroy* King of Arms of the North parts, and the Heralds and Purſevants for ever; and to have and uſe a common Seal to purchaſe lands to ſue and be ſued by.

Edward the ſixt in his third year granted them many priviledges, *viz*. In theſe words: Foraſmuch as ſundry records and teſtimonies of great antiquity, and of no leſſe credit have now lately reduced to our perfect knowledge the Kings of Arms, Heralds and Purſevants of Arms elected as perſons virtuous, and for their good qualities, knowledge, and experience to ſerve in the affairs of the Common-wealth,

have been alwayes heretofore by Emperors, Kings, and Princes of Christian Realms upon most worthy and just considerations not only maintained and supported, as well with yearly stipends & pensions, as daily profits, advantages and commodities sufficient to the necessity of the decent and convenient living of them and theirs in honest state. (Which dayly profits, advantages, and commodities are now lately much decayed, to their hinderance, especially in this our Realm) but also have been by the said Emperors, Kings, and Princes, enriched and adorned, time out of mans memory, with divers kindes of priviledges, liberties, and franchises; as among others, that they and every of them be free, exempt, quiet, and discharged not only from subsidies, dismes, fifths, tenths, reliefs, contributions, taxes, profits, grants, benevolences, and generally from all other manner of charges, as well in time of War as Peace, in all such Realms and Dominions, wherein they made their demour; but also in all Market Towns, and all other places, from Tolls, Fines, Customes, Impositions, and Demands; and aswell from Watch and Ward in all Cities, Towns, and Castles, Burroughs, and Villages; and from the election or appointment to any Office, of Mayor, Sheriff, Bayliffe, Constable, Scavenger, Church warden, or any other publick Office in Cities, Towns, Castles, Burroughs and Villages whatsoever. And forasmuch also as we understand all Kings of

Arms

Arms, Heralds, *&c.* have alwayes heretofore from the beginning of the Office of Arms enjoyed, and doe presently enjoy all and singular the priviledges, liberties, and franchises aforesaid, with many others in al Christian Realms, without any disturbance, let or molestation; We therefore considering the same, and earnestly minding as well the advancement of the said Office of Arms, as the quiet and honest supportance of our Servants, and Ministers thereof; doe of our special Grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, by the advice and consent of our most dearly beloved Uncle *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, and our Protector of our Realms and Dominions, and Subjects, & of the rest of our Councel, by these presents, not only confesse and generally approve, give, grant, and confirm to the said Kings Heralds, *&c.* and to every of them and their successors for ever; for us, and our Successors, all and singular the premises before recited, although here not recited, as have been of honorable antiquity upon just considerations to them granted, by Emperors, Kings, and Princes of right famous memory heretofore: But also doe especially by these presents, pardon, remit, and utterly for us and our heirs, release the said Kings of Arms, Heralds, *&c.* aswell all debts, sums of money and demands whatsoever taxed, assessed, *&c.*

The

The Officers are thus distinguished.

Kings of Arms	*Garter*	General and indefinite,
	Clarenceux	Of the south p. of *Engl.*
	Norroy	Beyond *Trent* northw.

Heralds	*Yorke*	sometimes styled Dukes of Arms.
	Somerset	
	Windsor	
	Lancaster	
	Richmond	
	Chester	

Pursevants	*Porcullis*
	Blewmantle
	Rough dragon
	Rough croixe.

And there are commonly two Pursevants extaordinary; whose names I finde to have varyed, therefore I name them not.

The Office of Garter was first instituted by *Henry* the fifth, and though the other received Ordination long before, yet is honored with the precedency; and hath the preheminency in all Charters and Assemblies, Creations of Nobility, and honorable processions, especially all concernments of the order of the Garter either Elections, or Funerals.

The other of *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* by Patents have power, *Clarenceux* over all *England* on this side

side *Trent*, *Norroy* beyond; to enter into all Churches, Castles, Houses, and any other places to survey and review all Arms, Recognizances, and Crests; to make visitations, and to register the pedegrees and marriages of the Nobility and Gentry: and at their visitations or upon suit in their office to punish with disgrace and mulct all such as shall entrude so much upon honor, as to usurp other mens atchievments, or phansie to themselves new, against the law of Arms; to reverse and deface them, and to make infamous by proclamation at assises or sessions all such as shall unduly take upon them the title of Esquire or Gentleman, and such as shall use, or wear mourning Apparel, as Gowns, Hoods, *&c.* contrary to the order limited in the time of *Henry* the seventh, and to limit all Painters and other Artificers in the setting forth of Arms.

In the execution of which Commission they have power to command all Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other officers and subjects to be aiding and assisting to them. And if upon summons any Knight, Esquire, or Gentleman doe refuse to come and appear before him, and give an account of their arms, and gentility, they have power in their respective Provinces, to summon them by a *Suppena* of what penalty they think fit, before the Earl Marshal of *England* for their contempt therein.

And

And they have the ordering of all Funerals of the Gentry within their respective Province, from a Baron downwards, taking other Heralds in their courses with them.

As also the ordering of all Combats, Lists, and Triumphs with the Fees belonging to them: and they have for stipend out of the Exchequer 100 marks a piece annuity.

The six Heralds are all in equall degree, only preceding according to the seniority of their creation, their Patents, being under the broad Seal of *England*, and their annual stipend is forty marks, besides theirs profits and Fees.

The Pursevants have their Patents in like manner, a stipend of twenty pound *per annum*, out of the Exchequer; but those extraordinary have neither Patent nor Fee. The Arms of the Office is *Arg.* a Crosse *Gules* between four Pigeons, *Azure*.

The whole Company are subordinate unto the High Constable or Earl Marshall of *England*, and by him every of them is at his first entry commended to the King, by a Bill signed with his hand. Which done the King signs the same, and so it passes the Privy Seal and broad Seal; and that once obtained they are to be sworn and created by the King himself, or the Earl Marshall in manner following.

A King of Arms is brought into the King or Lord Marshal, led between a King and a Herald, or two Heralds in their coats, the other

other Heralds and Purſevants going before in their Coats carrying the ſeveral neceſſary inſtruments to be uſed; on one the Coat of Arms wherewith the new King is to be inveſted, another the Crown; another the Patent; another the Boll of water; another the Book and Sword; another the Book where his Oath is received; all making ſeveral obeyſance, and then he kneels down with thoſe two that led him; one of which holds the Book and Sword whereon he ſwears, the other ſpeaks his Oath; then his Patent is read; and at the word *Creamus*, and *Inveſtimus*, his Coat is put on; and at *non violante nomine, &c.* the water is poured on his head, and then he is perfect.

There is belonging to this Office a Regiſter, Marſhal and other officers and ſervants, and amongſt thoſe Painters called Heralds Painters every King of Arms hath power to Commiſſion one whom he pleaſes, as appropriate to his buſineſſe: and ſo much for Heralds.

And thus much for Heraldry.

The Names of the ſeveral Houſes and *Innes of Court*, *Chancery*, and other Hoſtels in and about the City of *LONDON*.

Two called *Serjeants Inne* { 1. In *Fleetſtreet*. 2. In *Chancery lane*.

The two Temples { *Inner Temple*. *Middle Temple*.

{ *Lyncolns Inne*. *Grays Inne*.

Innes of *Chancery* { *Davies Inne* *Furnivals Inne*. *Bernards Inne*. *Staple Inne*. *Cliffords Inne*. *Clements Inne*. *New Inne*. *Lyons Inne*.

Cheſters, or *Strond Inne*.

The ſix Clerks Office or Inne. *Curſiters Inne*. *The Rolls*. } { *Doctors Commons*. *Greſham Colledge*. *The Exhequer Office*. *Osbournes Office*. St. *Kather*. by the Tower.

The *Innes of Court* and *Chancery* in their order.

FIrst it is to be understood the four Colleges or *Innes of Court*, may be tearmed *Collegia Jurisconsultorum*, that is, Colleges of Lawyers.

The *Romans* did call such houses *Diversoria*, ordained to entertain strangers, which in our *English* are called Innes: and have been acknowledged with us in *England*, to be the residing houses of the Noblest Peers, *viz. Oxford Inn, Warwick Inn, Ely Inn*; & now called *Oxford house, Warwick house*, and *Ely house*: Somewhat according to the *French*, whose houses of Nobility (in *Paris*) are called *Hostels*, (in *Latine Hospitium*) In *English Innes*.

In *London* and thereabouts there are fourteen, two *Serjeants Innes*, four *Innes of Court*, and eight *Innes of Chancery*.

The most ancient Inne of Court, and wherein Serjeants of Law had their first residence, was sometimes over against St. *Andrewe*

Church in *Holborne*, and was known by the name of *Serjeants Inne*: which afterwards came to be the *Scroops*, who then were, and have since continued Barons of this land, and it was called *Scroops Inne*; which is called by another name, the possession being likewise altered out of that Family.

And although the Innes of the Serjeants be somewhat ancient for time, as also of modern age two: yet it must be granted, that in respect of some others they must be respected but of a novel foundation. Yet forasmuch as they are receptacles and lodging places of the most reverend Judges; and grave Barons of the Exchequer, and other Judges, in Office, and Serjeants at Law; they are by way of decency to be reckoned in the first rank.

That Hostel or Inne which now is commonly called *Serjeants Inne* in *Fleetstreet*, was sometime a messuage appertaining unto the Dean and Prebends of *York*. And afterwards purchased by the Judges, and Serjeants at Law that lived in the reign of King *Henry* the eight, for a place of residence for them in Tearm time.

And that other called *Serjeants Inne* in *Chancery lane*, was sometimes a messuage belonging unto the Bishops of the Sea of *Ely*; as appeareth by Records.

In these said Houses or Innes of Court, commonly called *Serjeants Inne*, the reverend Judges of this land, and the Serjeants at Law have

have for many years lived; and have been lodged within the same; Being (in very deed) although several by distance of place; yet held to be but one entire Society, or Confraternity by the name of Brethren.

The Arms of these two Innes of Judges and Serjeants.

First *Gules* two Garbs in Saltyre *Or*, bands *Azure*.

The second *Or*, an *Ibis* proper, which is a bird neer the colour of a Jay.

Next to the two *Serjeants Innes* in order are the four *Innes of Court*, that is to say,

Inner Temple.
Middle Temple.
Lyncolns Inne.
Grayes Inne.

And first of the two houses, or Societies, which are called by the name of *Temples* or the *Templars Inne*.

The *Middle Temple* beareth for distinction. *Argent* on a plain crosse *Gules*, the holy Lambe *Or*.

The said two Temples or the Templars Inne, are of any other of the Innes of Court the most renowned and famous for antiquity: They were at the prime and in their original but one entire foundation and body.

But in proceſſe of time became divided, at firſt founded by a religious and devout order of Souldiers, called *Templarii*, that is to ſay *Templars*.

Which Knights within the Kingdome of *England*, purchaſed to themſelves certain lands in *Fleetſtreet*, bordering upon the ſhore of the River Thames, and thereon (within a ſhort time) built a large Edifice, and withall a round Synagogue, like unto a Chappel or Temple as it is now ſtanding; and was by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Dom.* 1185. Dedicated to the ſervice of God; In which place theſe Templars by the ſpace of one hundred years lived in great honor aud opulency, enjoying large poſſeſſions; and thoſe ſituate in the beſt place of the Realm; the like they had in other places; the Prelate of which Order was ever a Baron of *England*.

Now after the ſuppreſſion of theſe Knights Templars their College or Hoſtels came to the hands of *Thomas Plantagenet* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who being attainted for Diſloyalty and Treaſon, the ſame became inveſted to the Crown. And afterwards the Earls *Huge le Deſpenſer* Earl of *Cheſter* obtained the poſſeſſion of the ſame houſe; who for the like tranſgreſſion was juſtly attainted alſo, and then it came to *Damare de Valence* Earl of *Pembrooke* the *Luſignian* family in *France*: who lodged therein but for a ſmall ſeaſon, ſo that in

Given by Ed. 2.

in the reign of *Edward* the third, the Sages and worthy professors of the Common Laws of this Realm obtained a long lease of this house for 10. *l. per annum.* A third part whereof called the outward Temple, one Doctor *Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, in the dayes of King *Edward* the second, procured for a residing Mansion to him and his successors, Bishops of that Sea; and it was called *Exeter Inne:* And so continued untill the dayes of Queen *Mary*, when the Lord *Paget* her principal Secretary of State, obtained the said third part called *Exeter* house, to him, and his heirs, and did re-edifie the same. After whom the said house, or the third part of the said Templars house, came to *Thomas* late Duke of *Norfolk*, and was by him conveyed to Sir *Robert Dudley* Knight, *al. Sutton* Earl of *Leicester*, who bequeathed the same to Sir *Robert Dudley* Knight, his son; and lately came by purchase to *Robert Devoreux* late Earl of *Essex*, that dyed in the reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*: and it is called to this day *Essex house.*

Exeter Inne.

And not to omit what is written touching the antiquity of the Coat of Arms belonging to this house, it is warranted by the same, was, and yet is to be seen purtraicted in an old Manuscript, written many years since, concerning the foundation of that Order, and which Manuscript now

is, or of late was in the custody of the Right Honorable Lord *William Howard* a lover of Nobility and honorable Arms.

It is to be understood that before the order of Knight Templars assumed to themselves the said Coat Armour they now wear, that they did embrace as to them appropriate this Ensign, *A Horse galloping with two men on his back.*

The which Ensign was usually engraven on their Signet or Common Seal: It hath been conjectured that the significancy thereof was, that the Original of this Order began in poverty, and want: So that when they were to undertake any expedition of Christian service, they were enforced for want of ability, to ride two of them upon one horse: But it is more truly conceited that the same, was rather an emblem of love, and Charity, and was a true Hieroglyphick of an ingenuous disposition, and of a courteous kindenesse used amongst noble and free hearted Souldiers; whereof none were of greater note then this Order. Who being professed Martialists and honorable spirits when they should come to the rescue of a Christian Souldier, who might happen to be wounded, or sick, and comfortlesse in the field,

field, they would relieve him, and set him behinde one of them upon his own horse, and by that means convey him to some place of safety; where they should likewise take some speedy course for his relief. Neither was this work of charity only practised by the Christian Knights in those ages; but it was used by the very Infidels, and Pagans, who also usually were exercised in the same works of Charity, as may be observed, and read, out of the famous and renowned Poet *Ariosto*, who relates that *Reginaldo* and *Ferdrand*, two Knights *Charlemaine* did fight together and each of them was mortally wounded, and therefore they agreed to adjourn the Combate till another day. And that during the space of the Parley *Reginaldos* Palfrey strayed away, and could not be found; whereupon *Ferband* proferred *Reginaldo* a part of his horse to ride upon, and willed him to mount up behinde him, with assurance he would convey him safe to the place he desired; which *Reginaldo* accepted, and *Fernand* performed: this History is writ by *Ariosto* in the *Italian* language, and not unworthy observation to this intent.

The Knights Templars took their original about the year of Grace, 1118. and upon this occasion many Noble men

men, who were religiouſly bent, obliged themſelves by ſpecial vows to ſerve Chriſt as regular Canons in Chaſtity, and obedience; and to renounce their own proper will for ever.

The firſt of that Order was *Hugo Paganus*, and *Godfrido de Sancto Hadomaro*.

Their habit was preſcribed by Pope *Honorius* to be a white habit; and after by order from Pope *Eugenio*, theſe Knights had their firſt habitation appointed them by *Baldwin* King of *Jeruſalem*, neer unto the holy Temple, there they were ever after ſaluted by the names of Knights Templars.

This Order in proceſſe of time did grow ſo univerſally great, that many great Cities and Towns of Chriſtendome received their Order of the Knights Templars, as well in this our Nation as in other parts, where they enjoyed fair revenews and large poſſeſſions; for in *England* this Univerſity called the Temple, was the ſeat and habitation of divers Knights of that Order. But it hath of late by the Princely donation of King *James* our late Soveraign been confirmed to the profeſſors of the Common Law under the great Seal of *England*.

The Society of the ſaid Inner Temple hath lately aſſumed to themſelves a *Pegaſus*, whereof

whereof in particular I ſpare to relate any more; for the ſame is vulgarly known to all.

To the Inner houſe was alſo appropriated divers learned Legiſts from time to time, which in number, continuance, and gifts of Nature, did exceed every other of the ſaid Innes of Court: And therefore was antiently tearmed *Inner Temple Boun Pleader*. Which continueth to this very day; and it is withall much eſteemed of, beautified and graced with a ſpecial Garden plot, famous for its ſituation, neatneſſe and nearneſſe of the River.

The Enſign is Azure, *a Pegaſus* Argent.

Lincolnes Inne.

This houſe owning a right to the Arms as well as name of the *Lacyes* Earls of *Lincolne*; have ſet up over the Gate the Lyon Rampant *purpure*; committing a great miſtake in that, if Sir *John Fernes* account of that Familie of the *Lacyes* be true, (which hath paſſed for authentick): for he tels us that *Or*, a Lyon Rampant *purpure* was his right; but it was only a quartering, and not the paternal Coat, for his firſt and principal bearing was party *per* Croſſe, *Gules & Or*, a bend

Sir *Ioh. Fern* his *Lacys nob.*

bend *Sables*, over all a file of three Labels *arg.* and this was the proper Coat of those *Lacies*, the other was the Coat of the Lord *Nigeld* or *Neal*, Baron of *Halton*.

This Society of *Lincolnes Inne*, the next for antiquity, and ancient Ally to the *Middle Temple*, is situate in a street or lane known formerly by the name of *New-street*, and now *Chancery lane*, being once the Mansion-house of a Gentleman called *William de Haversball*, Treasurer to King *Henry* the third, who for disloyalty to his Soveraign, was by the said King attainted of Treason, so that thereby his house and lands became annext to the Crown. And thereupon the King gave this house to *Ralph de Nova villa, vulgo Nevill*, Chancellor of *England*, as appeareth by an ancient Record: Who also was Bishop of *Chichester*, and kept his habitation or place of abode in that place.

This house came afterwards to the hands of *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, by reason whereof it was called *Lincolns Inne*, and keepeth the style to this day. This Earl *Henry* deceased in that house about the year of our Lord 1310. Nevertheless this house did afterwards continue to the Bishops of *Chichester* untill the reign of King *Henry* the eight, and the interest thereof came by conveyance to Justice *Gullyard* and other Feoffees, who during his life, and after him his posterity held

it untill the reign of the late Queen *Elizabeth*, and then Sir *Edw. Gulyard* Knight, (to whom the same did successively descend by Inheritance) sold the same with the Inheritance thereof to the Benchers and Society thereof.

There is no memory of any flourishing Estates of the Students and Professors of the Common Laws resident in the College until the reign of King *Henry* the sixth, when it appeareth by the Rols and remembrances of that house, that the same became somewhat to be famous. But now of late time this house hath been much enlarged, and beautified with ranks of goodly Edifices, and also with a fair and goodly Chapel. The first of the chiefest buildings thereof was begun at the cost of Sir *Thomas Lovell* Knight, then or before a fellow of that Society, who erected that fair *Gate-house* into *Chancery lane*, of brick and free stone, whersupon is engraven the Arms of *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, together with his own.

The said *Chancery lane* is so called, for that King *Edward* the third, in the fifteenth year of his reign annexed the house of *Covents* by Patent to the Office of Chancery now called the Rolls.

Grays

Grayes Inne.

Beareth Sables *a Griffin Rampant*, Or.

This houſe was ſometime the abiding Manſion of the Noble family of *Gray*, from whence the name of the houſe is deduced. It is ſituate within the Mannor *Poorpoole*, a Prebendary antiently belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, *London*. In the reign of King *Edward* the third, the Gentlemen ſtudents of that Society (as is confidently affirmed) tooke a Grant of this houſe from the ſaid Baron *Gray* who lived in thoſe dayes. And it is held probable that the *Grayes* Arms have been antiently by this fellowſhip maintained; and are ſtill taken up, and kept as the proper and peculiar Enſigne of that Colledge or houſe, and thus the ſame is found portraited.

Barry of ſix Arg. & Azure, *a bordure quarterly* Or, *and of the ſecond.*

But now of late years this honorable Society have aſſumed for their proper Coat Armor, or Enſign of honor, A Griffin *Or*, in a field *Sables*.

Thavies

Thavies Inne.

Beareth Azure, *two Garbes,* Or, *on a bend* Gules. *On a Chief* Sable, *a letter T* Arg.

Hereafter ensue the inferior Hostels ordained for students that professe the practice of the Common Law of this Realm, to the end they may the better obtain unto themselves the understanding of the Principles and grounds of the same laws; and be thereby the better prepared for to manage the causes of the Subjects in the several Courts of Justice within the Dominions, whether at *Westminster*, or elsewhere: And also by their labour, and Industry to become graduates and be the better enabled to be entred into the Innes of Court. These inferiour Courts being Nurseries: and are entitled *Innes of Chancery.*

And first for this *Thavies Inne*, It is probable that the house by all conjecture is the most antient of all others of that nature, and it doth in that regard challenge the precedency in this rank.

This house was in the reign of King *Edward* the third, (as is by records to be found) the

the dwelling, and mansion house of one *John Thavye* Citizen and Armourer of *London*; and was by the then Apprentices of the Law held of him at a certain Rent annual, as by a record yet to be seen in the husting Courts of *London*, doth appear and may be verified for anitiquity: But since that time the house hath been purchased by the Benchers or the Antients of *Lincolns Inne*, which about the reign of King *Henry* the seventh, to the end that there might be entertained in that place a Society of Students, Practisers, and Professors of the Common Laws of this Realm. And this house still retained the name of the said *Thavies*, who was the first owner of it, as is before mentioned.

Furnivals Inne.

Beareth Arg. *a bend betwixt six Martlets within a bordure* Azure.

This house was sometime the Mansion of Sir *William Furnivall* in the reign of King *Richard* the second, as by record appeareth.

He was afterwards Lord *Furnival*; his heir general marryed to *John Talbot*, created Earl of *Shrewsbury* by King *Henry* the sixth, by reason whereof this Mansion house came to

the

the family of the *Talbots* Earls of *Salop*: and afterwards of latter years in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the same house was by the Benchers or the Antients of *Lincolns Inne* purchased for the setting into the same a Society of Students of the Common Laws from *George* Lord *Talbot* Earl of *Salop*, as by sundry deeds in the possession of the late right honorable *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury* doth appear.

Bernards Inne:

Beareth party per *pale indented Ermin and* Sab. *a Chevron* Gul. *fretty.*

This house was in the thirteenth year of the reign of King *Henry* the sixth, a messuage belonging to one *John Mackworth* then Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*; and in that time in the holding of one Lyonel *Bernard*, who next before the conversion thereof into an *Inne of Chancery*, dwelt there. And it hath ever since retained the name of *Bernards Inne*, or *Bernards house*.

Staple

Staple Inne.

Port de vert un pacquet de doyne Arg.

This house was sometimes belonging to the *English* Merchants of the *Staple*, as it hath been by ancient Tradition held. It is of late adorned with a convenient large Garden plot to walk in, and is at this day rightly esteemed for the most ample and beautiful *Inne of Chancery*, within this *Academy*.

Cliffords Inne.

Beareth Checky Or & Azure, *of fesse* Gul. *Within a bordure of the third charged with a Bezante.*

This house albeit it followeth in an after rank from the former, yet it is worthy to be reputed amongst the formost, as being in reputation with the best, both for conveniency and quiet situation thereof, as for worth and good government; It was also sometime the dwelling house of *Maccoln de Hersey*, and came to the King for debts, and

was

was after sometimes the house of the Lord *Clifford*, as by Inquisition which was taken that year, and remaining on Record doth appear, which hath these words, *Isabella quæ fuit* Roberti Clifford *messuagium cum pertinent. quod* Robertus *habuit in parochia Sancti* Dunstani, West' *in suburb.* Londini *&c. tenuit, & illud demisit post mortem dicti* Roberti *Apprenticiis de* Bancho *pro* 10 *l. per annum, &c. ut pat. per Inquisitionem, anno.* 18. Edwardi 3. *post mortem dicti* Roberti Clifford.

This house at this day is the Inheritance of that antient and right honorable family of *Cliffords* Earls of *Cumberland*, for which there is an annual Rent still rendred to the Earls of *Cumberland* for the time being.

Clements Inne.

Beareth Argent, *an Anchor without a stock in pale proper entertaining a* C *for* Clement *into the body thereof.*

This house sometimes was a messuage belonging to the Parish Church of St. *Clement Danes*, from whence it took its denomination; near this house is that Fountain which is called *Clements Well.*

This Anchor is engraven in stone over the

gate of the first entrance into the house, and is an Hieroglyphick, figuring thereby that Pope *Clement*, as he was Pope was reputed *Caput Ecclesiæ Romanæ*, for the *Roman* Priesthood, or Anchorage of Christendome figured by the Anchor, and by the text *C.* the Sacerdotal dignity.

Some hold that the device of the Anchor was rather invented upon this reason; of the Martyrdome of Pope *Clement*, as *Jacobus de Voragia* writeth, that he received his Martyrdome being bound to a great Anchor, and cast into the Sea by the command of the Emperor *Trajane*.

New Inne.

Beareth Vert, *a Flower-pot* Arg. *maintaining Jully flowers*, Gules.

This house is so called by reason of its then late or new Creation, being in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh, therefore the same is not of late a foundation, as some imagine, which is, that the late dissolution of *Strond Inne*, being by the Duke of *Somerset* Uncle to King *Edward* the sixth, this house in lieu there of was instituted for the dispersed Gentlemen Professors and Students of the Common Laws of

of this Realm. It is certain that Sir *Thomas Moore* Knight, Lord Chancellor of *England* in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh was a fellow Student of this Society; and in the reign of King *Henry* the eight, removed his study into that of *Lincolns Inne*.

This house was sometimes called by the name of our *Ladies Inne*, for that the picture of our Lady was purtraicted at the doore thereof. And in the reign of King *Edward* the fourth was rented by Sir *John Fyncaullxe*, Knight, Chief Justice of *England*, or of the Kings Bench, for *6. l. per annum*, wherein he placed Students, and practisers of the Common Laws; who before that time had a house in the *Old Bayly* called St. *Georges Inne*: the passage thereunto was over against St. *Sepulchres* Church, and by some is reputed to be the first and most ancient of all other Innes of Chaucery: But the same house at this day is converted into several Tenements and Garden plots.

Lyons Inne.

Beareth Checkie Or, *and* Arg. *a Lyon Saliant*, Sab. *langued and armed* Gules.

This house received its foundation of mo-

dern time; and lately before the acquiring thereof, it was a dwelling house, known by the name of the *Black Lyon*; and in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh, was puchased by divers Gentlemen, Students, and Professors of the Common Laws: The first Treasurer of this Society was one *John Bidwell*. The greatest number of this Society are the natives of the West parts, *viz. Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; but for the most part *Devonshire* Gentlemen.

Chesters Inne or *Strond Inne.*

Beareth Azure *within a bordure* Gules, *three garbes*, Or, *in a bend of the second.*

In the reign of King *Henry* the eight, this house (for that Sir *Bevis* St. *Marrour* Knight, Duke of *Somerset* kept there his Court) was an Inne of Chancery called *Strond Inne*, and before that time belonged to the Bishop of *Chester*, after to the Bishop of *Worcester*, and unto the Bishop of *Landaffe*, with the Parochiall Church of St. *Maries* adjoyning thereunto; All which were swallowed up in *An. Dom.* 1549. for to build an ample and spacious Edifice to the use of the said Duke, the maternal Uncle to King *Edward* the sixth. *The*

The Six Clerkes Office, otherwise called *Riderminsters Inne.*

Beareth Azure, *two Cheveronels*, Or, *between three Bezants* Arg. *charged with eight pellets.*

This house though it be not saluted by the name of an Inne of Chancery, as the others are, which are of like name and nature, yet is the same more properly to be called an Inne of Chancery then any of the rest; for that the Chancery officers doe there reside, namely Attourneys, commonly called the *Six Clerks of the Chancery*, and are to this day a Society of Gentlemen well learned in the laws: These were at the first Sacerdotal, and therefore called Clerks. And in those days when the Institution of them was first established, they were all of them Church-men.

This house was acquired and gotten for the Society by one *John Riderminster* Esquire, a member thereof; who in his time was a very skilful and well learned man, and both faithfull and just, as well to his Client as to his friend. It was antiently the Inne, or the

Mansion of the Abbot of *Nortan* in *Lincolnshire*, and since that time it hath been the dwelling house of one *Andrew Hersfleet*, and is most proper to be called an *Inne of Chancery*, for the Officers of *Chancery* only reside there, the house is situate in *Chancery lane*, where the causes appertaining to *Chancery* are only handled and discust.

Cursitors Inne.

Beareth Gules *on a chief* Arg. *two Mullets* Sables, *within a bordure Compone* Or & Azure.

This Edifice was in the dayes of Queen *Elizabeth* of famous memory, built by the right honorable and grave Counsellor of State Sir *Nicholas Bacon* Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, for the benefit and decency of a new contrived Office, now called *Cursitors* therein to lodge and to keep their several Offices; These *Cursitors* have the making of all Original Writs; (according to the Register) which are sued out, and taken forth in Causes commenced by the Students at the Common Law. In times past the chief Officer of the Court of Chancery was ever a Bishop, and termed *Cancellarius*, because

cause he sate in *Cancellis*, that is to say in Chancels, or places letticed after the manner of Chancels in Churches, as *Petrus Publius* a learned writer hath left to posterity.

The Masters of this Court were for the most part Doctors of Divinity, and had Prebendaries in Churches, and other dignities and promotions.

The *Cursitors*, or rather the *Choristers*, as it befitteth a *Chorus*, there being no honorable Cathedral or Collegiate Church *la Eglise* which can be well without them. And in former days both antient and modern the Ghostly Fathers or Confessors were examiners in Chancery; as men held most conscionable, and thereupon fittest for that function: But since in those dayes all the former Ecclesiastical persons, are become meerly laymen, and yet no doubt held be to as godly, conscionable, and honest, as any; provided ever that they be men of skill, persons who are of great Integrity, and able of understanding.

Nam ad pietatem requiritur Sicentia.

The College called *Doctors Commons.*

Beareth Gules *on a bend* Argent, *three trefoils; within a bordure* Vert.

The professors of the Civil Law, or the Imperial, being also in some sort Canonists and professors of the Laws Ecclesiastical, have their Hostels or residing place upon St. *Bennets hill*, neer *Pauls chain*.

This house was by the industry and cost of Mr. *Henry Harvey* Doctor of the Civil or Canon Law, and at that time Master of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Dean of the *Arches*, instituted for the Company and Society of the said Doctors professors of the same study.

Gresham College:

Beareth Argent *a Cheveron erminoys between three Mullets* Sables.

This famous work, and most worthy College situate in *Bishopgate street*, had its foundation

on laid by that worthy Merchant Sir *Thomas Gresham* Knight, about the year of our Lord 1579. who ordained therein seven Lectures of seven several Arts to be there publickly read, viz. Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Rhetorick, Astronomy, Geometry, Musick. And this to be performed by seven several persons, learned professors thereof: only in the time of the Terms at *Westminster*.

The annual stipendary to every Lecturer is 50.*l.* by annual pay, and each of the Lecturers hath a convenient lodging provided for his use there in the same College.

The Office of the Remembrancers of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

Beareth Or, *a Cheveron* Gules, *and a Canton Ermin in a bordure Compony* Argent & Azure.

This house wherein now the Kings Remembrancer keepeth his Office was sometimes antiently the Inne belonging to the Barons of *Stafford*, and was in former time called *Staffords Inne*, which said house, and that other in *Ivielane*, where Mr. *Osborne* the Kings remembrancer

brancer keepeth his Office, or rather the Lord Treasurers remembrancer, and the house called *Hospitium Johannis de Sancto Laurentio*, wherein Serjant *Brainthwait* Serjant at the Law, had his abode and dwelling in *Amen-corner*, The Bishop of *Elyes house*, now *Stationers Halls*; the *Three Tuns* Tavern, the *Bull head* Tavern, the Chamber belonging to *Diana*, the next house to *Doctors Commons* called the old *Camera Dianæ*, were of antient times the lodging for the residents, and Canons, and Prebends of St. *Pauls*, who belonged unto that famous Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*.

St. *Katherines Hospital.*

Beareth party per *fesse*, Gules *and* Azure: *in chief a Sword bar-wise* Argent, *pomelled and hilt* Or: *in point a demy Catharine wheel of the fourth.*

By the licence of the Prior of the Covent, and the Society of holy *Trinity* in *London*, the said Hospital called St. *Katherines* was founded by Queen *Matilda* wife to King *Stephen*.

The ground whereon this Hospital is built, was then the proper inheritance of the said Prior and Covent, and the said Hospital was

was after enlarged by Queen *Elianor* Wife to *Edward* the first, and after *Philip* wife to *Edward* the third, founded there a Chancery, and it hath been of late a free Chappel or Hospital for poor sisters.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Pag. 5. line 12. read *Edelmen*. p. 7. l 9. r. *parent* for *pariride*. p. 11. l. 9. r. *Angevin* for *Axg*. p. 15. l. 5. put out the single *a*. p. 16. l. 30. for *honor* r. *Homer*. p. 17. l. 22. r. *many of them were proud*, &c. p. 18. l. 17. r. *military* for *imlitary*. & l. 17. *the state Ecclesiastical, are*, &c. p. 29. l. 19. f. *Militis* r. *Milites*. *par*. 2. p. 6. l. 18. f. *blazing* r. *blazoning*. p. 7. r. *vert* f. *ver*. p. 11. l. 21. r. *if*. f. *is*. p. 14. l. 3. r. *difference*. p. 27. l. 14. r. *narrower*. p. 28. l. 17. *two barres* Or, *a chief* per *fesse indented* Gules, & Or. p. 41. l 4. a mistake in the last quarter of the cut. p. 44 l. 15. f. *in pale* r. *in bend*. p. 52. a mistake in the cut, the eight quarter should have been the last. p. 56. l. 27. *in Cheveron* Arg. *armed* Gul. p. 58. l. 4. r. *a Stag tripping proper*. p 63. l. 4. r. *az. three trouts fretted in triangle arg*. p. 67. l. 8. r. *Engrayled arg*. & l. 12. r. *vorant* for *verant*. p. 73. l. 24. *Berry* Earl of *Lindsey*. p. 35. 14. *az. a fesse arg*.

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